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FIVE CENTS A COPY

AFRICA CROSSED BY ADVENTURERS IN 'GROCER'S VAN'

British Officers Make Jolly 5500-Mile Journey in Jungle and Desert

RIDE ON AN ELEPHANT ENLIVENS CONGO VISIT

Precipitous Hills and Uncertain Ferries Encountered on Route From Rejaf to Algiers

The following is the first of four articles on "An African Trek."

By CAPT. OWEN TWEEDY
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The jolliest way to start a journey is to start haphazard, and the 5500-mile trek which Captain Crofton and I made last spring originated in truly haphazard fashion.

We met by chance in a London club. Both of us were going to Africa. Neither of us had any plans as to how we would come home, and over a large scale map we discussed the future. Captain Crofton had ideas of looking for game in Equatoria in the motorcar which he was ordering for his trip in South Sudan.

Suddenly he said to me: "If I get that far I might as well go the whole hog. Would you like a lift to the Mediterranean?"

He might have been offering me a lift from London to Oxford. I said, conventionally, "Rather, if it won't be taking you out of your way."

"You can't do that anyhow," he replied, "I don't know the way." So we returned to the map.

It was a very long way—Rejaf on the Nile, Belgian Congo, French Equatoria to Chad, across Northern Nigeria and French Niger Province to the Niger. Then the Sahara! I wasn't exactly nervous, but I was getting breathless. He reassured me. "There's some sort of a motor service across to Algeria," he said. "We could follow its track."

In the "Grand Manner"

In about seven minutes we had mapped out our route from the Sudan to the Mediterranean. In an equally grand manner we decided to be a private, unorganized, and extremely cheap unit in the one small car, living on the countries through which we passed for the essentials of our mode of travel—food, water, petrol and oil. And then we parted.

We met again last March at Rejaf, and there I met the second member of the car and Mohamed. The car was a 10-hundredweight 22-horsepower lorry. Captain Crofton had ordered a Kenya body, half tourer, half lorry, and most comfortable. The company knew better. What was good enough to take groceries around the suburbs in England was good enough to convey us across Africa, so they sent us a delivery-van body, made for cheapness and not for comfort. The seat on which I was to perch for those 5500 miles, was an unsprung, one-inch, American cloth covered, straw-packed cushion.

But "beneath a frightful countenance, there beat an honest heart." Our grocer's van never let us down. It brought us back to London and it is still going strong in Scotland as a lorry.

Mohamed, who was to do our shopping and cooking, was a tough

(Continued on Page 15 Column 3)

White Paper Shows British View on Cyprus

By RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Reasons for the emphatic "No" which the British Government has given to the demand by Greek elected members of the Legislative Council of Cyprus for the reunion of that island with Greece, or, failing that, for an early introduction of representative institutions, are given in an official White Paper published here on Jan. 30.

The main document is a dispatch signed by Lord Passfield, Dominions Secretary of State, which says, regarding the demand for transfer of Cyprus to Greece, "My answer on this point can only be the same as that which successive Secretaries of State have in the past returned to similar demands, namely that His Majesty's Government are unable to accede to it. This subject in their view is definitely closed and cannot profitably be further discussed."

The request for a form of responsible government had been carefully considered, Lord Passfield said. "The conclusion," he wrote, "at which I have arrived, not without regret, is that the time has not yet come when it would be to the general advantage of the people of Cyprus to make a trial of a constitutional experiment in this direction. Those institutions already established in the island which are subject in varying degrees to popular control cannot be said to have attained that reasonable measure of efficiency which should be looked for before any extension of the principle is approved."

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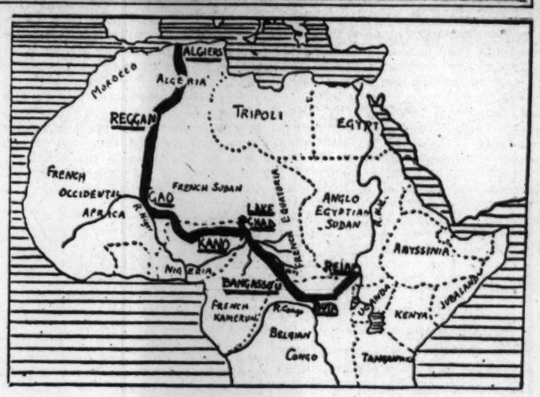
Starting West on 'Route Royale' in the Congo



Above—The "Grocer's Lorry" Starts on Its 5500-Mile Trek Across Africa With Its "Strange Cargo" of Two British Officers and Their Swahili Guide. Below—A Map of the African Trek, the Heavy Line Showing the Route From Rejaf to Algiers.

Labor Demands Place in Radio to Curb 'Trust'

Spokesman Charges R. C. A. and Allies Have Been Favored by Board

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Increase in the membership of the Federal Radio Commission from five to seven was advocated by the American Federation of Labor, represented by Edward N. Nockels, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

The change is necessary, it was declared, to safeguard public interests on a commimssion which has heretofore favored a private monopoly, it was said. Under the federation's plan the additional commissioners would represent organized labor and organized agriculture respectively. Mr. Nockels also urged that all radiocasters' power be limited to 10,000 watts.

With Mr. Nockels as witness appeared also Hiram P. Maxim, Hartford, Conn., president of the American Radio Relay League, a national organization with 17,000 members. Mr. Maxim urged the committee to safeguard the interests of the amateur in proposed new communications commission.

Spoke for Chicago Station

Mr. Nockels appeared as legislative agent of the A. F. of L., and as general manager of the labor station WCFL, Chicago. He attacked past distribution of wavelengths and charged that the Radio Corporation of America group, which he designated as the "radio trust," had received undue favoritism from the commission. More than 100 of the leading stations of the country are now tied up in radio chains, he said, and receive their chief programs from New York, where the entertainment is selected and determined by two or three key stations. This is an unwise concentration of powers in the hands of a few great companies, Mr. Nockels charged.

Cross-licensing agreements between the directors of General Electric Company, Westinghouse Electric Company, American Telephone & Telegraph Company, Radio Corporation of America, and the United Fruit Company, he asserted have created a monopoly so that no one can now make a set, or operate a communications system without the consent of this group.

These companies now own or control 11 great stations with an aggregate of 230,000 watts of power, he said, and the exclusive use of six or seven of the few available cleared channels. More important, he said, are their extensive hookups with

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Reduction in Telephone Rates Ordered in New York State

Public Service Commission Cuts Proposed Schedule 20 P. C.—Company to Decide on Appeal—Order Lowers Income by $3,000,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—The Public Service Commission has just ordered the New York Telephone Company to file its proposed schedule of rates, and allowed the company 80 per cent of the full increases called for under the rates, covering all types of service.

The rates fixed are temporary, and under the commission's order will be in effect for February, March, and April. In the meantime the commission will continue hearings, in order to develop final rates by May 1.

Counsel for the telephone company immediately asked the commission to reconsider its order and to permit the full rates asked by the company to be placed in operation immediately. Edward L. Blackman, telephone counsel, contended that the percentage increase allowed by the commission will enable the company to earn only the minimum 7 per cent granted by the United States District Court in its decision of Nov. 11 last and that the commission should allow a higher percentage in order to provide a "reasonable" return, in view of the fact that there has been no advance in telephone rates in New York State for nine years.

"We have been struggling against confiscatory rates during the last decade," Mr. Blackman said. "The federal court has found the rates fixed by the Public Service Commission in 1913 and 1916 to be confiscatory and the court itself set only the minimum above the margin of confiscation. We think the company is entitled to more than this minimum, especially as we have withdrawn equipment valued at $80,000,000 and provided new investment of $200,000,000 in this period."

In determining the new percentage Commission placed the company's valuation on intrastate property as of Dec. 31, 1929, at $557,344,931, and deducted a depreciation reserve balance of $27,771,775, which it contended the company should have taken out in computing its own new rate schedule.

The commission held that the $14,000,000 increase in revenue which the company said was necessary to secure the 7 per cent return allowed

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Ancient 'Hay-Burner' of Morocco Proves a Modern Hay-Maker

By RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—When is a dinosaur not a dinosaur?

Answer—When it is a haymaking machine.

This, at any rate, is the solution given by the natural scientific mission from Madrid which made a long journey to Tetuan, Morocco, to examine the remains of an alleged prehistoric animal 33 feet long discovered near that town.

The Times's Tangier correspondent reports that the mission has decided all evidence points to the mysterious "reptile" being an abandoned hay-making machine which subsequently got buried in a landslide caused by heavy rains.

"Although original investigators," the correspondent adds, "were in error of mistaking the curved iron teeth of automatic rakes for the ribs of a species of dinosaur known only heretofore in the Rocky Mountains, they were clearly right in giving the transatlantic origin of their discovery, for the machine bears the name of a well-known Canadian manufacturer of agricultural implements. Those who, like your correspondent, are thoroughly conversant with both dinosaurs and hay-making machines will realize the great difficulty of distinction, especially when, as in this case, the remains are partly covered with sand."

In an editorial devoted to the subject, The Times deplored the collapse of this striking link between the Old and the New World. "If all had gone well, he was to have been evidence that America, Africa, and Europe were all the same place once, as the type belonged exclusively to the American Continent. He could not have swum the Atlantic and nobody would have troubled to transport him, so the argument would have run, therefore, that he walked. Properly handled he might have played a part in the increasing output of peace, making the Old World and the New feel more like brothers."

ARGENTINE INCREASES PESOS

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—The Gold Conversion Office on Jan. 3 released 8,590,909 paper pesos ($3,552,272) for circulation following deposit Jan. 29 in the Argentine Embassy at London of £700,000. The total increase in paper currency to date, after the gold deposits in London, amounts to 21,384,545 paper pesos ($8,767,663).

Great Desert Railway, 869 Miles, Will Link Siberia With Turkestan

75 Per Cent of Biggest Railway Undertaking in Soviet Russia Completed

ALMA ATA, Kazakistan Soviet Republic (AP)—Across the desert sands of Central Asia, covering the autonomous Soviet Republics of Kazakistan, Khirgez and Uzbekistan, and linking Siberia with Turkestan, the Soviet Government is completing the biggest railroad construction job in the whole of Russia.

Running from Lugovaya, in the Uzbekistan Republic, to Semipalatinsk, in Kazakistan, the new line embraces about 869 miles and will cost when finished more than $100,000,000.

The road will connect the great cotton-growing districts of Central Asia with the vast grain-producing areas of Siberia and is expected to be finished in 1931. It will reduce the long haul from Siberia to Central Asia from 1800 miles to 720 miles. It will be of great importance in the development of the cotton, grain, timber, coal and iron traffic between Siberia and Central Asia. Nearly 75 per cent of the line has been completed.

The new railroad stretches into the unpopulated and unwatered desert, and a part of it is built on shifting sands.

The first passenger train recently passed through Alma Ata, capital of Kazakistan, for the first time the natives, who live largely in mud huts and tents, heard the whistle of a steam engine. They poured out of their primitive dwellings and were awestricken at the appearance of the giant locomotive and steel cars.

Spanning Central Asia

Course of New Soviet Railroad Connecting Siberian Lines to the North and the Cotton Districts of Central Asia to the West. The Route Passes Through the Three Autonomous Soviet Republics of Kazakistan, Khirgez and Uzbekistan.

CHICAGO FINDS BEST WAY IS TO PAY AS YOU GO

Legislation Being Drafted to Show Way Out of Debt and How to Keep Out

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The financial woes of Chicago and Cook County which have temporarily wiped out the income of thousands of city and county employees, school teachers and orphans will be dissipated and the community will start afresh if legislation being drafted is adopted. From experts working on a remedial program comes this assurance.

Living within its revenue will be demanded of local government here, it is indicated. A curb on excessive borrowing power will be asked. Elimination of politics from the assessment system and the prompt collection of taxes will be sought.

So deeply has local government here got into debt that tax authorities report a great share of the public business is conducted, as a matter of course, on borrowed money. Under such conditions the delay in collecting last year's taxes, which precipitated the trouble, did its maximum of damage. Return to more of a pay-as-you-go policy is regarded as urgent.

A comprehensive legislative program is being worked out by the staff of the citizens' committee formed in the crisis. It will be made ready for submission to the Legislature if a special session is called. The State is interested in its own behalf, because the failure of Chicago tax money is making problems for state finances. At the earliest a special session is not expected until late in the spring.

Adoption of a series of well-planned measures, such as the committee is working on, would rejuvenate Chicago's finances, it is declared, and do much to prevent a repetition of the present disaster. Until the Legislature meets, the pinch is believed likely to continue.

The only way the city can become solvent again is to fund the floating indebtedness into a bond issue by authority of the Legislature at a special session, according to a widespread feeling among informed Chicagoans.

However, two viewpoints on this plan are to be found. It is charged that the City Hall is trying to precipitate a situation where a special legislative session would put City Hall politicians in a position to go ahead and spend money freely again for the next four years.

"There is a good prospect of permanent relief for Chicago if the Legislature adopts a constructive program," commented Prof. Herbert D. Simpson of Northwestern University, the city, and who is a member of the citizen's committee.

CHICAGO (AP)—A pledge of $10,000,000 for the maintenance of police, fire and health protection and other essential public services was handed to the Citizens' Relief Committee, headed by Silas H. Strawn Jan. 31.

The pledge was made by the Building Managers' Association, a group operating most of the down-town buildings. Lester L. Falk, attorney for the building managers, said the association proposed to take up $10,000,000 worth of 1928 tax anticipation warrants and use the warrants in payment of their taxes when the bills, long delayed by a reassessment of Cook County, were presented. The amount pledged was 80 per cent of the estimated 1928 taxes levied against Loop properties and was the largest sum thus far promised toward the $50,000,000 pool toward which the citizens' rescue body is working.

Waves of Dry Advance Batter Argumentative Sands of Wets

Facts Produced in State and Nation Dissolve Claims of Liquor Interests

Fresh evidence of the link between liquor and crime, on the one hand, and prohibition and progress, on the other, is contained in current developments in the prohibition situation.

Chicago officials considered a drive against the illicit liquor traffic as the quickest way to end bombings, following disclosure of a special investigation that racketeers were financed by income from speakeasies and gambling places.

Meanwhile, in Conress, Franklin W. Fort (R.), Representative from New Jersey, was carefully balancing the benefits and evils of prohibition in his first official speech on this question. The former secretary of the Republican National Committee found that the benefits far outweigh the difficulties. He pleaded for calm and rational consideration of the problem with only minor changes in the statutes.

In Massachusetts two major developments emphasized protest against wet activities. The United States District Attorney, presenting official campaign reports, charged that brewers and wet Republicans had made large contributions to campaign funds of organizations which are seeking to disrupt the Republican Party. Republican women in Massachusetts also joined in a movement against Louis K. Liggett, party chair-

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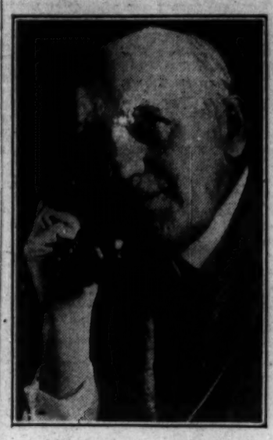
Sends Wets Up in Steam



© Underwood
FRANKLIN W. FORT

DE RIVERA OUT TO ORGANIZE NEW PARTY?

Speech to Union Patriotica Regarded as Fresh Call to Fight

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—After laborious negotiations, General Berenguer produced a list of new ministers, among whom the only well-known name is that of the Duke of Alba, who accepted the portfolio of Education. As a transitory cabinet it is felt that it will serve for the pending elections.

The ex-Premier, Gen. Primo de Rivera, has addressed a meeting of the Union Patriotica, in the course of which he [illegible] said it was now the duty of the members of the union to prove their worth and influence on the electorate. This is taken to mean that the Dictator who for six years has thundered against politics, now intends to use the organism he has formed as another political party.

The general said if the Dictatorship returns to power, it will rectify its policy in many respects. The former Dictator seems obviously eager to continue the battle. He now explains that his rule was brought to an end through petty tittle-tattle which harassed the Government.

The effect on the country of General Berenguer's selection of his new cabinet is favorable inasmuch as no political tendency is specially emphasized. But all are pronounced Monarchists. The Premier's communiqué, after the swearing in of the ministers proves the intention of return at the earliest possible moment to normalcy in every respect.

ITALO-FRENCH DIFFERENCES STYLED POLITICS

Ground of Prestige Is Left for Practical Demands of Nations

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The third plenary meeting of the London conference on naval armaments gives evidence of the progress that has been made in the daily private meetings.

Partial reports of various exchanges of views may sometimes be found puzzling, for there is apparently a constant slight shifting of opinion. The chief difficulty in the [illegible] results, yet spectacular results can only be produced after patient labors in committee rooms. Already restless demands have been made for decisions, though what decisions could have been taken in less than two weeks it would be hard to indicate. To satisfy this sentiment the conference will probably organize more open sessions than are strictly necessary. Indeed, the chief purpose of the third meeting was to show the cheerfulness and cordiality of the delegates.

It was all to the good that the closeness of the present British and

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Balloon Passenger Landed in Glider

LAKEHURST, N. J. (AP)—A glider that looked no larger than a dragonfly, attached to the lower part of the navy dirigible Los Angeles, was released from the airship at a height of 3000 feet, Jan. 31, and glided to earth in 12 minutes, demonstrating the feasibility of landing passengers from airships in motorless as well as powered planes.

The experiment went off without a hitch, and was witnessed by a group of naval officers without any particular excitement. The 204-pound glider was attached to the bottom of the huge craft several days ago to wait for good weather.

The Los Angeles rose into the air, with the gliders 125-pound pilot, Lieut. Ralph S. Barnaby at the single control of his small plane. From the ground the glider was seen to nose down gracefully, seemingly without having been detached from the Los Angeles. Clear of the airship, Lieutenant Barnaby, the first licensed glider pilot in the country, leveled off and began circling the field. He could have stayed aloft for an hour or more if he had wished, he said, on landing.

French Colonial Budget Provides for Reorganization of Defense

Minister Denies Aggressive Intent in New Naval Provisions

By CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The debate on the budget for the colonies in the Chamber of Deputies has brought the French Colonial Empire into the limelight at a time when defense of this Empire is an important basis of the French program at the London conference.

Estimates for the colonial budget call for expenditure of 515,000,000 francs, which is an increase of 35,000,000 francs over last year's appropriation.

Francois Pietri, Minister of the Colonies, who returned from the London conference for the budget debate, declared in the Chamber: "To defend our 30,000 kilometers of coastline, our national naval forces are not an instrument of offense, but a force for security and peace."

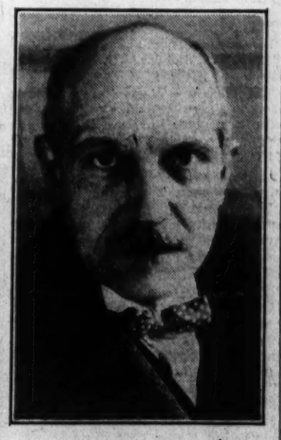
Additional information has now been made available concerning the re-establishment of naval squadrons based on colonial stations. The first of these divisions is at Casablanca (Morocco). Several other divisions will be formed, each consisting of one large cruiser, several destroyers, submarines and hydroplanes. These divisions will make periodical visits to their respective bases overseas.

M. Pietri declares: "The political situation of our colonies is excellent." France maintains abroad a military force of hardly 54,000 men, with 1500 officers. This, he said, is the best proof of the excellence of French methods.

The question of forced labor has been brought up in the debates and the Government is accused of tolerating conditions tantamount to slavery. To these charges the Government returns an unqualified denial, while maintaining that some kind of compulsory system in certain colonies is essential for the present in the interests of the inhabitants themselves. The great difficulty facing French colonial enterprise is lack of labor or the poorness of its quality, sometimes both. M. Pietri asks the Chamber not to be dismayed by the expression "forced labor," but to consider it rather as "obligatory public employment."

With regard to Indo-China, Alexandre Varenne, former Governor-General of Indo-China, declared at present independence for Indo-China would be a disaster. He advised the formation of grand councils gradually leading toward some measure of self-government. Indo-China, he said, must be a federal state in which France is the bond between the various races constituting it.

For Security



Acme
FRANÇOIS PIETRI
Minister for Colonies

NAVY PARLEY LISTENS TO WORLD PRESS

Plenary Session Is Held Chiefly to Satisfy Public Opinion

ACTION REGARDED AS FINE GESTURE

First 10 Days' Proceedings Regarded as Good Omen for Ultimate Success

By ERWIN D. CANHAM
BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Events of the 24 hours following the plenary session of Jan. 30 give a revealing commentary on the methods the conference is forced to employ and the difficulties of open diplomacy conducted in the full glare of a pitiless and sometimes irresistible publicity.

First to narrate the events: After the plenary session was disposed of and Ramsay MacDonald had given a buoyant talk which pleased the entire press, the delegations spent the afternoon in separate meetings of each national group. Then at 5:30 o'clock the British press officer, Sir Arthur Willert, casually announced the methods of the committee, the appointment of which apparently had been the chief reason for calling the plenary session, saying that it would not meet at any contemplated date.

Instead, the question of global or category tonnage would be referred to the so-called first committee which has been in existence ever since the second plenary meeting of Jan. 23. This announcement came as a bombshell to the assembled press which had been led to assume that the third plenary meeting was called exclusively for the appointment of an ad hoc committee.

Questions were hurled thick and fast at Sir Arthur. The next morning no more light penetrated the apparent darkness, when another British press official at a large meeting confirmed the statement announcing that the first committee, which technically had been in existence for a week would meet at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Jan. 31 to discuss the very items of the agenda which had apparently been referred to the ad hoc methods committee.

Cheers at Wasting Time

[illegible] this special committee for which the plenary session was called, and it had presumably been lost in the confusion.

The real fact, however, is that the plenary session was not called at all for the specific purpose of forming a committee, and referring the question of the methods of the limitation of armaments thereto, but merely in response to the thunderous cry of the world's press that the conference was wasting time and doing nothing.

The plenary sesion was necessary in order to signalize progress on some specific question, and since the Anglo-French discussions on global or category method had proceeded far enough to be brought to light, this was the subject chosen to satisfy the "ravening wolves" of public opinion. As a matter of fact this plenary session was somewhat premature, though not dangerously so, in the view of responsible authorities in London.

A compromise between the English and French had actually reached an advanced stage and Mr. MacDonald was correct in saying that the partition between their viewpoints was transparent. But considerable work must still be done before the process of drafting an agreement in black and white along the lines of a treaty can be done. The work, which is essentially political rather than technical, must be done by the full responsible committee, consisting of the heads of all the delegations.

Act Was "Great Gesture"

Therefore the first committee rather than the ad hoc methods committee is forced to continue the examination. There is every reason to believe that the work of this committee will be expeditious and successful and that before long the matter may actually be put in the hands of the drafting committee. Of course, many responsible members of the press leapt to the conclusion that they had been tricked into believing that the plenary session was to perform an important task, when in reality it was merely a great gesture in response to the cry of the world, "Do something."

The meetings of the first committee which are now beginning will be private. But all who are familiar with the hazards of international negotiations realize that this is absolutely essential at the present stage. Obviously the responsible representatives of five great powers are not hatching a plot and under existing circumstances the spotlight of publicity on every single one of their movements greatly jeopardizes success.

It is expected that the question of global and category limitation will soon emerge in an entirely finished form, when another plenary session will be in order. The entire success of the conference's concession to public opinion which the plenary session constituted is remarkably evident in the English press. Though it was an afternoon paper story, the following morning dailies recorded in extraordinarily congratulatory terms the great step which the conference had taken in practically solving the thorny controversy of over four years' standing.

The past 10 days of the conference are hailed unanimously as a remarkable omen of success for the entire deliberations. Indeed, similar reco-

What is a

Pentode?

It is something which radio fans will hear a great deal about during the coming year. Read about the first commercial use in the United States of this new type radio tube, on the Monitor Radio Page

Tomorrow

tions flew back to London from the home capitals, particularly Paris and even Rome.

Delegates Urge Patience

That each power assures its nationals that they have scored a victory is no negligible evidence of the remarkable progress the conference has made. Probably the leaders would have preferred to postpone the making of this public statement until a little later but their hands were forced. Disillusionment need not follow the explanation that the plenary session was a gesture, for seeing facts as they are can do no harm. Patience, as the delegates continually point out, is particularly necessary with the conference confronted by the complexities of the political situation as it exists at present.

The authorites have consistently emphasized that the conference must proceed deliberately, avoiding, above all, an irrevocable public declaration of national viewpoints, from which the delegates afterward cannot recede. In an attempt to give the press something to work on and to remove the sting of the disclosure that the special committee, after all, was not the purpose of the plenary session, the American and British delegations have given out the exact terms of the French transactional proposal which will be the basis of the decisions on global or category methods.

The divergence turns in reality on what are accepted as categories. The French, therefore, propose first that a total tonnage figure be set, then that they give the following list of categories which apparently supersedes the lists previously issued:

First—Capital ships over 10,000 tons with guns of over 8 inches caliber.

Second—Aircraft carriers.

Third—Large cruisers with guns over six inches.

Fourth—Light cruisers and destroyers with guns six inches or under.

Fifth—Submarines.

Sixth—Miscellaneous craft like mine sweepers and so forth.

Transfer of Tonnage

Within certain of these categories, presumably the lowest ones, a limited transfer of tonnage is to be permitted after advance notification. It will be noticed that this new list of categories contains several interesting changes; for example in category four, light cruisers and destroyers consist really of 100 per cent transfer since previously these had been considered two separate categories. Now a nation can build all cruisers or all destroyers within the category limit. Exactly what this means to each power has not been explained.

Great Britain for example which regards light cruisers as extremely important, might be able materially to overweight the "yardstick" method of cruiser parity with the United States. Japan too could build many light cruisers, since perhaps it would not regard destroyers as very essential. Indeed a destroyer can be built in nine months as was demonstrated during the war. Therefore the experts in London feel that the French proposal to merge light cruisers and destroyers together must be carefully examined.

Following the meeting of Jan. 31, the delegates dispersed for the week-end. Aristide Briand is off to Paris, to return early on Monday morning, while André Tardieu will remain in France much longer. The American delegation and their wives are being entertained by Mr. MacDonald at Chequers to luncheon on Feb. 1, following which the Prime Minister, it is said for the first time in history, will act as a guide on a sight-seeing tour round Buckinghamshire. With Mr. MacDonald delivering talks at each point of interest, the delegates plan to visit Milton's cottage, Jordan's, Beaconsfield, Great Hampton, and other places near Chequers.

The practical work of the conference will be resumed at the beginning of next week, though perhaps Henry L. Stimson will let a word from President Hoover fall as he and Mr. MacDonald inspect the Quaker meetinghouse at Jordan's.

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The February Furniture Sale offers the lowest prices that you want to pay for furniture.

ITALO-FRENCH DIFFERENCES STYLED POLITICS

(Continued from Page 1)

French methods of fixing naval limitation should have been revealed. The accord is not yet complete but a compromise has been virtually agreed upon. For years this debate on the French system of global tonnage and the British system of categories has been a stumblingblock. In the final resort one system or the other must be substantially adopted. It is logically impossible to accept at the same time global and category methods.

Methods Are Opposed

They are diametirically opposed. According to the one, each nation would keep its full liberty to build whatever ships it pleased inside a certain total. According to the other, the number of each kind of ships would be fixed. If the powers were really permitted to transfer tonnage from one category to another there would be continual doubt and unsettlement. In the world as it is the naval forces of the various powers are determined largely in their character and distribution by the character and distribution of the naval forces of their neighbors.

If, therefore, there might be deliberate increases in this or that category there would be suspicion and maneuvering for advantages. Hugh S. Gibson, one of the American delegates, pointed out that limitation by categories "affords a clear understanding as to the intentions of each naval power and the maximum of assurance to all parties to an agreement so that they can regard each other's programs without misgiving or alarm." A general system of categories may be said to be essential to any accord.

Nevertheless, there may be, without undue inconvenience, a certain elasticity in the application of this system. There may properly be concessions to the French viewpoint. There may be a strictly defined percentage of transferences in specific categories. If the percentage is low, if the categories in which transference is allowed are few, then some deviation from the British thesis would be found comparatively innocent. The "transactional" scheme, as it is called, which appears to satisfy the French, is not open to serious criticism.

Interchange of Tonnage

Battleship and large cruiser categories will presumably be fixed, and it is only in the less important auxiliary vessels that an interchange of tonnage in the proportion of "X" will be possible.

The problem is not finally settled, for the effects of such a system on the different fleets must still be studied. Yet it is apparent that the informal conversations which have disappointed those who looked for daily sensations are bearing excellent fruit. The conference is wise in avoiding a stereotyped agenda, though it should not, of course, drift into loose, vague, unprogressive and idle talks. Informality is good, provided the subjects are really being winnowed and if, as a delegate remarked, gravitation settles the precedence of the various problems. The process may prove slow, but it is better to move slowly rather than come into swift collision. Thus the conference might easily be jeopardized if France and Italy were encouraged to thrash out their differences immediately. The Franco-Italian differences are not really naval, they are political. Both countries must be induced gradually to leave the ground of prestige and to state their practical demands.

Indeed this method of discussing naval affairs generally, while keeping in view the immediate naval programs, is felt by some of the most important delegates to be the most hopeful and helpful manner of approach to the naval problem. The Times of London, for example, advises that the delegates should get down to a discussion of ships they really need and want to build during the next five or six years, for the settlement of such a program is the main business of the conference, and it advises that catchwords such as "parity" and "ratio" be dropped. The task of the conference is defined as twofold—first, an agreement on actual programs to which the five powers will limit their naval construction for six years, and, second an agreement on "principles" which can be used in framing a larger scheme for all round disarmament. In the light of these considerations the progress as revealed in the third plenary session may, on a moderate estimate, be declared highly encouraging.

LABOR DEMANDS PLACE IN RADIO TO CURB 'TRUST'

(Continued from Page 1)

other stations, making their power to reach the whole community national in scope.

Amateurs' Case Defended

The Radio Commission, Mr. Nockels added, has handed out as a free gift to a few hundred private concerns for commercial exploitation the whole radio domain. He concluded by demanding that some of the wavelengths be reserved for individual groups, like the farmers and labor organizations.

Mr. Maxim reviewed the contributions which radio amateurs have made, particularly in the field of short wave communications. From the ranks of the amateurs, he said, come practically the entire skilled personnel of the new industry. Amateurs were relegated to short waves, at that time considered valueless, and when they had pioneered the field and established the tremendous importance of such waves these were taken from them, he said. Only narrow bands of frequencies have been left the amateurs, he said.

"These few radio channels which have been left to the amateur constitute a value to our Nation," Mr. Maxim added, "incalculably greater than any possible money earnings that could conceivably be developed from them by any commercial company."

Radio-Cables Link Blocked

The head of the A. T. & T. dashed cold water on the plan sponsored by the R. C. A. and the International Telephone & Telegraph Company for a union of cable and short wave transmission services to meet European competition.

Walter S. Gifford, concluding his testimony before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, Jan. 30, stated frankly that he was "not impressed" by the argument of Owen D. Young of R. C. A. that such a merger was necessary.

In this Mr. Gifford took sides with Newcomb Carlton, head of the Western Union, who not only assailed the proposed R. C. A.-I. T. & T. merger, but asserted American communications companies already hold the British merger of radio and cable companies "in the hollow of their hands."

Mr. Gifford's company not only gives the view of the last of the four great American communications companies but shows that these are now lined up, two for two, against the plan.

Telephone Cable Planned

Mr. Gifford took time in his testimony to announce plans for a revolutionary new cable to span the ocean from Newfoundland to Ireland, of such greatly enhanced power that it will "carry as much traffic as all other existing Atlantic cables combined." Plans are now being worked out for the proposed cable, which will be completed in 1931 or 1932, at cost of between $10,000,000 and $15,000,000, Mr. Gifford said.

The cable will be built primarily for telephone service, but will be capable of taking telegraph messages simultaneously, so that it may be leased for that purpose to cable companies. It embodies a method, Mr. Gifford said, never before employed.

The merger plan to which Mr. Gifford referred was that in which the I. T. & T. would acquire the radio services of R. C. A. for $97,000,000. Mr. Gifford admitted that great savings could be effected by consolidated management of radio and cable companies, and said he saw no more reason for separating radio from wire services than coal-burning from oil-burning railroad engines. However, he said, the argument that such a merger was necessary to meet European competition was of little worth. He said his own company did not advocate any more consolidations at the present time.

Mr. Gifford's testimony virtually wrote "finis" to the merger proposal, it is generally believed here in informed quarters. The plan cannot be consummated without congressional repeal of existing legislation in the communications law, which prohibits union of radio and cable services. Congress might have been moved to repeal the statute if European competition threatened the American services, but testimony first of Mr. Carlton and now of Mr. Gifford virtually ends that prospect.

The congressional committee has yet to hear testimony by Sosthenes Behn, president of the I. T. & T., as to the financial details under which the proposed merger would be consummated.

The A. T. & T. is already in the transatlantic communications service, Mr. Gifford said, with three short waves and one long wave. Incidentally, all of these were used consecutively in bringing to America the voice of King George at the naval parley's opening. As the speech faded on one channel, it was switched back and forth to others, Mr. Gifford said.

R. C. A. has signed exclusive contracts with radio companies having monopolies in England, France, and Germany, Mr. Gifford pointed out. This is why its channels are so valuable in any merger plan. Contracts run to 1945, he said, and without obtaining agreements with R. C. A., a new company cannot get a foothold in these European nations.

QUEEN MARIE SEEKS TO PREVENT CRISIS

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST—Following the threats of Vintilla Bratianu to use force at the coming local elections, Juliu Maniu and Jon Mihalache called a meeting of the Peasant Party's bureau of the old Kingdom and instructed them not to offer resistance but to stand their ground.

The Liberals are unpopular in Transylvania and are concentrating the forces of the old Kingdom in an attempt to wreck the Maniu machine.

During this restless period with increasing economic pressure, Queen Marie is constantly interviewing Government leaders in the hope of finding a solution. The palace officially celebrated Jan. 31, the betrothal of Princess Ileana to Prince Hochberg, in the presence of the family and state officials. The wedding is to be celebrated in the near future.

ACADEMY HEAD SAILS ABROAD

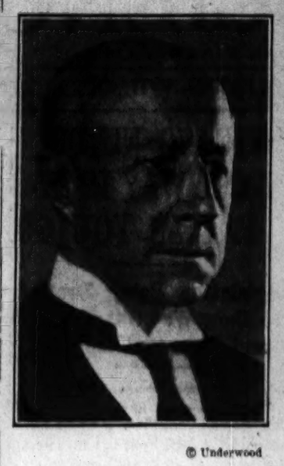
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANDOVER, Mass. — Alfred E. Stearns, headmaster of Phillips Andover Academy, sailed today for a trip of several weeks in Europe. It is his intention, particularly, to study conditions in the English public schools, and to this end he will meet, in London, Lewis Perry, principal of the Phillips Exeter Academy, who will accompany him on his tour. In Dr. Stearns's absence the administration of the school will be in the hands of Charles H. Forbes, professor of the Latin department.

STANDARD OIL RULING UPHELD

Maj.-Gen. Alfred Foote, Commissioner of Public Safety of Massachusetts, has announced his indorsement of the ruling of George C. Neal, former State Fire Commissioner, refusing a permit to the Standard Oil Company to increase the size of its plant in East Boston.

Voice American Views at Naval Conference



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CHARLES F. ADAMS
Secretary of the Navy

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HUGH S. GIBSON
Ambassador to Belgium

TELEPHONE RATE CUT ORDERED IN NEW YORK STATE

(Continued from Page 1)

by the Federal Court is actually too high by $3,000,000.

When the commission's decision was announced the company issued a statement that it would decide on Monday whether it would file its rates as ordered or whether an appeal will be taken.

The increases proposed by the company range from 12½ per cent in residence rates to 25 per cent on business telephones, and from 100 to 300 per cent on switchboard service.

The company intended to institute its new rate schedule on Feb. 1, without applying to the Public Service Commission, but acting solely under federal court authority.

Curb on Federal Courts Sought in Rate Cases

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The growing demand on the part of state and municipal authorities for a curb on federal courts in intrastate utility rate-fixing cases has resulted in the offering of drastic legislation in both chambers of Congress and the initiation of steps for early consideration of the issue.

The recent instance of a federal judge in New York State handing down an increased-rate decision in a telephone case has precipitated the contest in Congress. In response to demands of New York state and city officials, two pending bills have been referred to a House judiciary subcommittee, and Earl C. Michener (R.), Representative from Michigan, chairman, announced that he would hold hearings as soon as the state and municipal authorities advised him when they could attend.

The House bills are sponsored by Fiorello H. LaGuardia (R.), Representative from New York, and Isaac Bacharach (R.), Representative from New Jersey. The measures specifically limit the jurisdiction of federal and circuit courts in intrastate utility rate-fixing cases to those which have exhausted all other state agencies.

In other words, if this legislation became law, utility corporations seeking higher charges could come into the federal courts only after their claims have been passed upon by the state commissions and courts that have jurisdiction of such matters.

In the Senate, Robert F. Wagner (D.), Senator from New York, has offered such a bill. He has been assured by George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, that the committee will hold a hearing on the measure whenever he so desires. Mr. Bacharach has been offering legislation to this end since 1922. Hearings have been held on the question from time to time, but the matter was never pressed for floor action.

With many states now demanding action and the issue particularly to the fore in New York, pressure for consideration has intensified and floor managers are taking steps to bring the matter up.

America Called Head of Anti-Soviet Move

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The newspaper, Workers' Gazette, characterizes America as "organizer of a united front against our proletarian state," attributing to American instructions the decision of Mexico to break relations with the Soviet Union, in which it sees the signal for demonstrations of hostility against the Soviet Union on the part of various European countries.

Declaring that President Hoover, "by a whole series of activities, shows himself willing to assume the rôle of world gendarme against the Soviet Union," the Workers' Gazette attributes this alleged increased hostility of America and other countries against the Soviet Union to a deepening of the economic crisis in the capitalist world with the accompanying rise of the revolutionary workers' movement and to the success of the Socialist reconstruction in the Soviet Union.

It concludes: "We must appraise every maneuver of the enemy and expose all his ideas in the firm conviction that if he attacks us, the country of the Soviets will hurl him back."

ASTOR BUYS INTEREST IN STEAMSHIP COMPANY

NEW YORK (AP)—Kermit Roosevelt, head of the Roosevelt Steamship Company, announced that Vincent Astor, commodore of the New York Yacht Club, has acquired an important interest in the company. Mr. Astor, cruising in southern waters in his new yacht, Normahal, said in a wire to Mr. Roosevelt that he was greatly interested in the building up of an American merchant marine and had resolved to take an active interest in the affairs of the Roosevelt Steamship Company.

The Roosevelt Line, operated as the American Pioneer Line, comprises a fleet of 25 motor vessels plying between North Atlantic ports of the United States and ports in Australia, India and the Far East.

SENATE ACCEPTS REPORTS

Adverse reports on two bills to abolish the capital punishment in Massachusetts were accepted without debate by the State Senate, Jan. 30. The Senate adopted a favorable report on the order to memorialize Congress against the parts of the tariff bill said to be harmful to New England industries.

CUBA ENTERS ON CAMPAIGN FOR TOURISTS

To Join in Linking States Contiguous to Atlantic Coastal Highway

By United Press

HAVANA, Cuba (By U. P.)—The Cuban National Tourist Commission has definitely lined itself up with Florida and other Atlantic Coast States in an international publicity program designed to promote greater automobile traffic over the Atlantic Coastal Highway, which connects Canada, the United States and Cuba with an almost unbroken line of hard-surfaced road and ferry service. Cuba's indorsement took the form of financial assistance promised by Dr. Carlos Manuel de la Cruz, president of the commission, at a meeting of representatives of the Atlantic Coastal Highway Commission, the Cuba National Tourist Commission and the Automobile Club of Cuba.

The Atlantic Coastal Highway, which a few years ago would have seemed an impossible dream, is now nearing fruition, being 90 per cent complete. Its goal is the linking f the states on the eastern seaboard from Maine to the southern tip of Florida. Tourists may now travel by auto out over the keys south of Miami to the island city of Key West, over 100 miles from the mainland. They may drive their cars onto a passenger steamer and a few hours later be speeding over Cuba's new Central Highway.

However, there is a distance of 40 miles between Long Key and No Name Key on the Miami-Key West leg of the highway, which at present must be covered by ferry. It is Florida's hope to secure assistance of the United States Government in construction of three bridges between these two keys, eliminating the tiresome slow boat ride.

Dr. Carlos Miguel de Cespedes, Secretary of Public Works of Cuba, has promised to extend the eastern section of Cuba's magnificent 700-mile Central Highway to a point near Cape Antonio, which is less than 100 miles distant from the Yucatan.

Florida and other states along the Atlantic Coastal Highway have pledged themselves to raise $100,000 for road publicity, and Cuba now has promised to round out the sum to $125,000. This money will be used in newspaper advertising and publicity to attract heavier tourist travel.

GERMANS WAGE WAR ON 'VERBOTEN' SIGNS

BERLIN (AP)—Republican Germany is waging a determined battle against "verbotens."

A leader in the campaign is the General Federal Railways.

"Service instead of 'don'ts'" is the slogan of this organization's campaign against the "donts" for travelers, which seem to be more honored in the breach than in the observance.

A recent order requests that all "verboten" signs at railroad stations be subjected to careful revision and replaced whenever they might be a source of annoyance to passengers. The order also suggests that the word "verboten" be replaced whenever practicable, by "you are kindly asked not to . . ."

"Verboten" signs are also disappearing at other public places.

26 PERMITS REVOKED

MONTPELIER, Vt. (AP)—Twenty-six Vermont motor vehicle licenses were revoked for a period of six years during 1929, Charles T. Pierce, commissioner of motor vehicles, reports. The law revoking a driver's license for life following the third conviction for driving while intoxicated was not exercised during the past year.

Spanish Newspapers Chary of Advertising Special Wares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—The local press draws attention to the fact that while Spanish manufacturers are considering ways and means of increasing their trade they are exceedingly cautious when it comes to the question of stimulating interest in their products by means of advertising. Even in Spain it often happens that the advertising pages of the national press carry four times the volume of foreign publicity matter compared with that of home manufacturers.

The same refers to publicity of other kinds. Although in this respect a great advance has recently been made in Spain, there is still an overwhelming preponderance of foreign signs, especially luminous and others, which are now beginning seriously to disfigure the fine streets of the capital and the countryside.

A fine example has been set by the only American firm operating as publicity agents, who handle the advertising of General Motors. They have found extremely fine artistic talent in Spain which had hitherto been lying fallow and are using it very effectively.

Every kind of advertisement in Spain is taxed, with a strong discrimination in favor of the use of Spanish descriptions. The sastre who prefers to describe himself as a "tailor and cutter" or the barber who prefers "coiffeur," pays five times the tax that a less pretentious description would cost him.

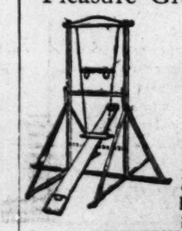
"Purveyors to the Royal Household" are now expected to pay 1000 pesetas, allotted to a local charity, before the royal warrant can be utilized for advertising purposes. Incidentally, this privilege does not necessarily imply royal patronage.

Lester E. Smith Co.
Lexington, Mass. Tel. Lex. 0327

Lux Toilet Soap, 3 bars	20c
Hershey's Cocoa, ½-lb tins, 2 for	25c
Welcome Soap	5c
Fancy Tender Peas	15c
Toasterette, 15c size, 2 pkgs.	25c
Fancy Grapefruit, medium can	21c
Fresh Pork to Roast	25c lb
Fancy Turkeys	48c lb
Broiler Chickens	38c lb

Deliveries made in Arlington, Bedford, Lexington, Waltham

PRACTICAL
Pleasure Giving Gift
for Children
$12.00
Gym Set and See-Saw
LEXINGTON LUMBER CO.
Phone Lex. 0370
LEXINGTON, MASS.



Upholstering at Cost

IN ORDER to keep our men busy during the dull season we will sacrifice the cost of our labor; all work guaranteed; we carry a full line of samples; free estimates and delivery. Established 25 years.

H. OSCAR COMPANY
124 Harvard Street, Brookline
Branch at 78 Trapelo Rd., Belmont
ASPINWALL 8264

Stop, Look & Read

	Were	Now
Shoes & Tube Skates	$10.00	$7.90
Shoes & Tube Skates	7.50	4.90
Shoes & Tube Skates	8.50	5.65
Shoes & Blade Skates	5.75	3.95
Shoes & Figure Skates	10.00	6.90
Separate Skating Shoes	9.00	5.95
C. C. M. Hockey Skates	8.00	6.55
HAND MADE C. C. M. Racing Outfits	10.25	8.45

SPECIAL DISCOUNT ON
Skiis & Harness — Toboggans — Snow Shoes & Sandals
Reduced Prices on Hockeys

BRINE'S
Harvard Square ∴ Cambridge

Foss Chocolates
Cynthia Sweets
H. D. FOSS & CO., INC., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

YOUNG'S *for* HARDWARE
See our Special this week. Guaranteed China and Nickeled Percolators and Waffle Irons.
YOUNG'S
Hardware & Radio Co.
64-66 Main St., Watertown, Mass.
Tel. Mid. 3218

HUTCHINSON'S MARKETS
Arlington Centre Winchester

Fresh Dressed Fowl, lb	42c
Near-by Breakfast Eggs, doz.	59c
Fresh Green Peas, 6-lb peck	$1.35
New Walnut Meats, lb	79c

For Quality Foods Telephone
Arl. 1800 Win. 0782

Frank H. Conant
QUALITY MEATS
10-12-14-16 FANEUIL HALL MARKET
BOSTON, MASS.
—FREE DELIVERY—

Boneless Veal Roasts	45c lb
Rump of Veal	42c lb
Veal Chops	35c lb
Sirloin Roasts	35c lb

FOR BEEF, LAMB, PORK, POULTRY, BUTTER AND EGGS, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
Phone Richmond 0173

While You're Down South

That's a good time to have your rugs cleaned. To keep them looking beautiful they should be thoroughly washed at least once every year.

We will call for your rugs . . . clean them in our modern plant . . . repair if necessary and place in our cold storage, where they are moth, fire and theft proof, until you return. Years of experience and up-to-date equipment assure reliable service.

ADAMS & SWETT
ROXBURY, MASS.
Rug Cleaners for 73 Years
HIGhlands 4100, 4101, 4102

We Take Great Pleasure in
Announcing
the opening of a new
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT
displaying our exclusive
EARLE HAT
The Cora Chandler *Shop* (Chandler's Corset Store)
50 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

Northland Skis
PINE—ASH
MAPLE—HICKORY
Northland

FOR WINTER TIME IN NORTHERN CLIMES USE NORTHLAND SKIS

Toboggans---Snow Shoes
15% Off
NORTHLAND SKI BINDING $2.95
NORTHLAND SNOWSHOE HARNESS. $1.50
WOOL TOQUES WOOL HOSE
BARKER BOOTS
New Low Prices on All Sweaters

BRINE'S
HARVARD SQUARE, CAMBRIDGE

R. H. WHITE Company
BOSTON

Out today! A special
Victor Album of HYMNS
Used at Christian Science Services
$5.50

Eleven hymns are included in this album—all of which were recorded at The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass. The words of four hymns are by Mary Baker Eddy.

Claude E. Saunier and Florence Middaugh are the artists. Accompanied by the great organ of The Mother Church, the hymns have been faultlessly recorded. You will not want to be without them. At the Music Salon on the third floor.

Mail and telephone orders (HUBbard 7430) will be filled upon request. Call and purchase your album today!

HARMON SCOUT AWARD GRANTED JAPANESE BOY

Scholarships Also Given 51 Others for Outstanding Achievements

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Because he made scouting an international activity, Harry Mayeda of Sacramento, Calif., a boy of Japanese parentage, was rated highest among 52 Boy Scouts who have received the Harmon Scout Scholarship Awards for 1929, according to the Boy Scouts of America.

The list of Scouts who measured up to the standards of outstanding achievement in scouting and in conspicuous and unselfish service required for the honor, includes also a Negro, a young German who came to America as an immigrant, and two boys who triumphed over seemingly grave physical handicaps. The grants were established by the late William E. Harmon to aid boys who have distinguished themselves in scholarship and in other fields, and four were made in each of the 11 regions into which the territory of the Boy Scouts of America is divided, with four additional grants to applicants at large.

Harry Mayeda, who had to work his way through school, undertook the training of Japanese-American boys in citizenship, and, through his leadership, his Scout troop of Japanese boys was able to finance a trip to Japan in the interest of international friendliness and good will. This trip attracted international attention and was a demonstration in citizenship which won for Scout Mayeda the personal indorsement of Governor Young of California.

Disability No Handicap

Gordon Gilbert Power of Baltimore, Md., won the recommendation for the award as one of the most outstanding Scouts in his city, in spite of the loss of his left arm in a mishap six years ago. His work in aiding discharged prisoners and as a director in a camp for under-privileged boys, brought him the indorsement of social workers in Baltimore.

Joseph Agee of Fort Smith, Ark., having overcome seemingly great physical disability as a child, has won more badges than any other Scout in the council and held his troop together in the absence of a scoutmaster. In naming him for a scholarship, the award declares that "his life has been an outstanding example of true Scout spirit."

Helmut Schulz of Brooklyn, another winner of a scholarship, came to America five years ago from Germany. He is already the possessor of the Pulitzer Scholarship at Columbia University, granted him upon his completion of high school, and of a scholarship granted by the State of New York when he entered college. He received the Harmon Scholarship not only as an outstanding Scout, but as one who had wielded a notable influence for good among the boys of his community.

Eugene Lloyd Mitchell of Findlay, O., was the only Negro to be selected for the honor and was rated exceptional, both in his scouting and school record.

All Parts Represented

The Scouts who received the grants were, grouped by regions:

Roland Becker of Lawrence, Mass.; Everett A. Golway of Waltham, Mass.; Russell L. Snow of Arlington, Mass.; and John L. Mahan Jr. of Hyde Park, Mass.

Helmut W. Schulz of Brooklyn; William W. Rogers Jr. of New Brighton, N. Y.; David G. Flynn of Pelham Manor, N. Y.; Bernard Holsinger of Elmira, N. Y., and Joseph D. Owens Jr. of East Orange, N. J.

Gordon G. Power of Baltimore; Richard L. Weaver of State College, Pa.; Theodore Ropp of New Bedford, Pa.; Richard D. Darrah of Pittsburgh, and John S. Madore of Hyndman, Pa.

C. Oscar Schmidt of Cincinnati; James Cavins of Lexington, Ky.; Eugene L. Mitchell of Findlay, O., and Charles O. Distler Jr. of Cincinnati.

Lloyd Mitchell of Florence, Ala.; Joseph L. Lentz Jr. of Birmingham, Ala.; Joseph Agee of Fort Smith, Ark.; and Charles Weiland of Baker, La.

Oscar P. Moffitt Jr. of High Point, N. C.; John A. Morris of Mount Pleasant, S. C.; W. A. McCree Jr. of Orlando, Fla., and Leo M. Wachtel of Savannah, Ga.

Philip H. Bowen of Fort Wayne, Ind.; Sherbourn H. Horwitz of Milwaukee; Ross Marlin of Muncie, Ind.; Thomas W. Larkin of Streator, Ill., and Gordon Thompson of Chicago.

Harold Barber of Nevada, Ia.; La Rue Thurston of Clinton, Ia.; Donald E. Dickerson of Hutchinson, Kan., and Howard Oliphant Jr. of Topeka.

James E. Calkins of Albuquerque; Milo Weaver of Kirbyville, Tex.; Roy Nay of Stillwater, Okla.; Thomas Talley of Frisco, Tex., and John H. Stewart of Muskogee, Okla.

Hyman Berman and James Jaeck of Minneapolis; Francis I. Moore of St. Paul, and Arthur Knight of Fargo, N. D.

Lloyd Berg of Pocatello, Ida.; James E. Burdett Jr. of McMinnville, Ore.; Carl Merryman of Corvallis, Ore., and Ray Blair of Chelan, Wash.

Harry K. Mayeda of Sacramento; Ralph I. Buxton of Fortuna, Calif.; Wesley Wooden of Eureka, Calif., and Arra Avakian of Fresno, Calif.

Egyptian Factions Clash Over Treaty

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAIRO — Importance is attached here among both British and Egyptians to the fact that the treaty proposals have not yet been submitted to the Chamber, and there was a sudden outburst on the subject during the debate, Jan. 30, on the reply to the speech from the Throne, although no discussion had been expected.

A lively scene ensued as the result of a clash between a small Nationalist group composed of four deputies and the Wafdist majority. The Nationalists argued that the proposals could not possibly be accepted, and that the past had shown how ridiculous it was to try to negotiate with England. They produced a new slogan, "No negotiation without evacuation."

The main impression drawn from the session was that the Wafdists are eager to negotiate and they attach the intransigence of the Nationalists to the thought that the Egyptians will lose their self-respect by negotiating. There was also criticism of the reply to the speech from the throne because the question of the Sudan was not mentioned but it was argued on the other side that there was no need for special reference to this subject as it would automatically enter any discussion of the treaty.

Citizens Preserve Waterloo Industry

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WATERLOO, N. Y.—A public fund has saved through purchase and resale this village's biggest industry and the jobs of 500 of its citizens.

Through the prompt action of a citizens' committee, the Waterloo Textile Corporation's plant, once about to be razed, has become a unit of the Vogt Manufacturing Company of Rochester, new officers have been installed and plans made to carry on the manufacture of automobile trade fabrics. A. E. Vogt of Rochester, president of the new unit, says subscribers to the public fund will be given bonds to the amounts of their investments.

Installment pledges from those of moderate income helped with outright gifts from citizens of means to make the feat possible. It was accomplished by the direct purchase of the plant and machinery from A. Mansfield Patterson of New York, principal owner, and its sale to the Vogt company when it became apparent the village would lose the industry through the retirement of Mr. Patterson.

Rumors late in December that the plant probably would be razed stirred the village to action. Founded in 1836 and with many of its workers members of the third generation since it began operation, the plant was essential to the welfare of the community. A street jubilee celebrated completion of the deal.

R-100 CRUISED HOURS BY RADIO DIRECTION

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—How R-100 cruised many hours through thick fog guided entirely by directional radio was told Jan. 30 by the airship's officials.

Maj. G. H. Scott, commander, said the ship flew at an average speed of 50 miles per hour, covering a distance more than the equivalent of that from England to Egypt, and yet had sufficient fuel left to fly a further 24 hours. The greatest altitude reached was 5000 feet, which took the airship above the clouds for a short time, but little was seen of the ground throughout the trip.

Neville Norway, chief engineer, said during the night the glow of towns' lights could be seen through the fog, each town being thus located at the expected time after the course had been reset by directional radio.

A. Giblett, airship's officer in charge of meteorological research, also testified as to the accuracy of the weather forecasts, by which it was able to avoid the storm areas and to know the probabilities hours ahead.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss Pauline Heitmuller, Hollywood, Calif.
C. F. Berry, New York, N. Y.
C. C. Crusius, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
Andrew C. Blake, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Into New Hands

AMERICA SEEKS UNIFICATION OF BORDER CONTROL

Plan Involves Merging Several Established Forces Under Coast Guard

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Administration officials are seeking a way out of difficulties attendant upon the consolidation of existing agencies into a new unified border patrol. This is one of the most far-reaching shifts in federal organization ever proposed, for it involves merging half a dozen long established and sizable forces, and even method of guarding the Canadian and Mexican borders. It involves also a complete shakeup in personnel.

Besides likely opposition to the move, there are extremely difficult mechanical problems involved in the idea. It is generally accepted that it will be far cheaper and more efficient to have the present overlapping agencies brought under one head, but at present the respective executive departments and the congressional sub-committees charged with exploring the matter are finding their hands full in drawing up plans for the change.

On Jan. 13 President Hoover sent a message to Congress in which he urged for "consolidation of the various agencies engaged in the prevention of smuggling of liquor, narcotics, other merchandise and aliens over the frontier."

Previous statements by Seymour Lowman, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of enforcement, indicated details of the proposed consolidation. Immigration, customs and quarantine services would, Mr. Lowman said, be united under the coast guard, with Rear Admiral Frederick C. Billard, commander, at the head. Present personnel of the respective groups run to about 2000, it is stated, and would be substantially increased. One of the acknowledged difficulties to be encountered would be that of coalescing a combined land and sea force and of creating a completely new organization with new regulations to govern its operation. Coast guardsmen now receive around $30 a month, and another problem would be whether a type of man capable of enforcing the intricate prohibition, immigration, agriculture and public health laws could be secured at this salary.

If the House should reject the plan to put the border patrol under the coast guard it could still be put under a Treasury bureau, and especially it could go under the Customs service without additional legislation. If the Customs Bureau were given the task of looking after the border force it would be organized on a semi-military basis with a commandant placed in charge with the title of colonel or general.

The proposals for a unified border patrol are bound up with plans to shift enforcement activity from the Treasury to the Department of Justice, and likewise with the plans to limit passage across Canadian and Mexican boundaries to specified ports of entry. Each of these plans entails serious problems of its own. So far exact details of the proposals have not been made available from any source, though it is expected that the Senate committees will give considerably more attention to the matter and go into it more thoroughly than in the house committees.

WILLIAM C. DEMING RESIGNS

WASHINGTON (AP) — William C. Deming, president of the Civil Service Commission, has submitted his resignation to President Hoover in a letter noting that his name has been advanced by friends in Wyoming for the Republican senatorial nomination.

MEXICO BEGINS THE STUDY OF CORTES' WORKS

Archives Being Indexed and Expected to Yield Much Historical Evidence

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—The remainder of the "Archives of Cortes," left behind by Prince Antonio Aragon Cortes Pignatelli, direct descendant of the Conquistador of Mexico, which have now been "attached" by the Mexican Government, are being indexed by experts from the Mexican Department of National Archives and will be immediately studied by Mexico's best historians.

With occasional exceptions, no one has ever had access to these documents stored here, and much valuable material on Mexican history has always been kept fro mthe world, it is believed.

Among documents known to have belonged to this collection, were a description of the battle on the "sad night" in 1915, when Cortes was driven out of Tenochtitlan as the Aztec Mexico City was then called. The description was written by Cortes "Captain-General" of New Spain, and later Marquis of the Valley of Oaxaya. A document which archeologists would have liked to get hold of is a "process" of Nuñez de Guzman which contains an Indian map on native paper of maguey which gave a tribute list.

A hurried examination of the archives as they are now found, show that all these important documents are missing. However, there is still a great deal of value for Mexican history, because there are numerous land deeds and records of how Mexican agrarian questions were settled in the early days of the Spanish rule in Mexico. These will have a permanent place in the Mexican National Archives, which are under the cares of Rafael Lopez.

The Mexican Government considers the documents, both present and missing, national property, and the fact that the best of them have been found in foreign countries is considered proof that the Prince Pignatelli has sold them, for which reason he was ordered out of the country. According to the Prince's statement he denies their sale, but admits have given certain of them to "friends."

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Riots in Nigeria to Be Investigated

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A commission of inquiry has been appointed into the recent disturbances in southern Nigeria in which a number of fatalities occurred, according to messages published Jan. 31 from Lagos, capital of the colony.

The commission will consist of Donald Kingdon, Chief Justice of Nigeria; W. E. Hunt, senior resident; Sir Kitoyi Ajasa, nominated African member of the Legislative Council; Eric Moore, elected African member; Graham Paul, nominated European member, and V. R. Osborne, agent of John Holt & Co.

It is expected that the commission will begin work early in March. The disturbances are declared by Dr. T. Drummond Shiels, Colonial Undersecretary, to be due to economic reasons, the natives having been under the mistaken impression that a new tax was to be imposed on women, and also having become dismayed at the prolonged fall in prices of their product. A feature of the riots was the fact that women took a more prominent part than men and suffered most of the casualties.

TEXAS WILL NOT BAR HOOVER DEMOCRATS

AUSTIN, Tex. (AP)—Texas Democrats who deserted Gov. Alfred E. Smith in 1928 to aid in putting the State in the Republican column in a Presidential election for the first time in history cannot be barred from the party primary next June, R. L. Robbitt, Attorney-General, ruled.

The opinion was delivered at the request of Thomas B. Love (D.), Senator from Texas, who refused to support Mr. Smith for President after the New York Governor became the nominee of the party.

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Marine Library Seeks High Class Reading Matter for Seafarers

Boston Branch in Drive for 100,000 Books—Sailors Said to Prefer Western Stories, While Poetry of Longfellow and Byron Finds Favor

More than 4000 books, ranging from the poetical works of Byron and Longfellow to fiction, history and mathematics, have been received by the Boston Branch of the American Merchant Marine Library Association in its drive for 100,000 books.

Sea-faring men, contrary to general belief, are interested in a higher grade of literature than most men of their rating, according to Paul Folsom, in charge of the Boston branch of the association.

Sailors prefer stories of the West, Mr. Folsom said. Zane Grey's novels are the most popular with Jack London, Stephen Leacock, Joseph Lincoln, Joseph Conrad and Dickens close behind. Requests are received for Dr. Eliot's books and the Encyclopedia Britannica. Officers prepare for examinations by reading specific books on mathematics, etc. In this way they are helped to pass nautical examinations without the expense of study in a naval institution.

A steward on the S. S. Capulin, plying between ports of the United States and foreign countries, who was with Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd on his North Pole Expedition, is writing a book on his experiences in Palestine, receiving much assistance from books in the Merchant Marine Library.

Upon entering a port which has a branch of the Merchant Marine Library Association, the ship is visited by a representative of the organization to take book applications. A case of 75 is sent to the ship and the old one returned. In addition to the books, 50 magazines are also sent. Geographical magazines are most popular, Mr. Folsom said, but other types such as the Literary Digest are also desired.

The Merchant Marine Library Association has branch offices in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Galveston, Seattle, San Francisco, Mobile, Tampa and Providence. It was established in 1921 by Mrs. Henry Howard, who was an organizer of the American Library Association, from which the present organization has developed.

Junior League girls from Boston are assisting in the campaign for books and libraries in smaller communities throughout Massachusetts serve as collecting stations for those who wish to contribute.

Mr. Folsom said that through their book study, sailors have in certain instances come to be authorities on various subjects. Rear Admiral Byrd's ship, City of New York, bound for Little America, is carrying about 500 books and magazines contributed by the Library Association.

Boxes have been placed in the Grand Central Station at New York, and the Pennsylvania Station in Philadelphia for book contributors, while one is planned for the North and South Stations, in Boston.

Texas Scottish Rite Finishes Cathedral

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GALVESTON, Tex.—San Felipe Lodge of Perfection, No. 1, the oldest Scottish Rite organization in Texas which was formed in 1867, recently dedicated a new cathedral on the site of the one which burned early in 1928.

The old cathedral had itself been one of the show places of Galveston, and was an example of the more ornate architecture of half a century ago. The new building is of modern design, its exterior severe as to line, yet impressive in mass and in its decorative method and coloring. It is constructed of concrete and steel, with outer walls faced with brick, and Indiana limestone used extensively as trimming and for an arcade porch at one side.

Entrance is had through ponderous double doors of bronze. A short marble stair gives into a hall which opens, in front, into the large reading and lounge rooms, and at the side into the recreation room. From the entry hall, double marble stairs lead to the second floor, which contains the auditorium and a large room fitted for banquets or meetings. The building of course is provided with both heating and cooling systems. It covers a quarter square, on Church Street, between 21st and 22nd Streets.

CUT IN OIL PRICES PROTESTED

TOPEKA, Kan. (AP)—Clyde M. Reed, Governor of Kansas, has telegraphed President Hoover urging that the President's Commission on Business Stabilization seek to have subsidiaries of the Standard Oil Company of New York and New Jersey withdraw recent reductions in prices paid for crude oil in the mid-continent field.

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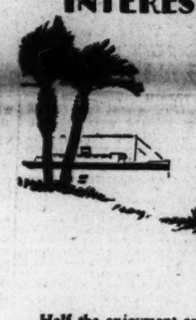

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Jacksonville	78.37
Miami	104.71
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NEW ENGLAND SHOWS WAY TO GET TOGETHER

Leadership in Co-operative and Economic Action Wins High Praise

WASHINGTON (AP)—New England has "stepped right out in front and shown the way" to business and industrial co-operation, Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, told members of the New England Council during their conference with federal officials here.

Speaking at a luncheon which followed the conference with President Hoover, Dr. Klein said that some persons "wrongly regard New England as a region which is falling behind the remainder of the country." Its leadership in co-operative economic action has been both resolute and practical, he declared.

Dr. Klein stressed the vital importance of "vigorous, effective co-operation in the newer fields of regional trade promotion."

"I would emphatically not be understood," he said, "as advocating anything remotely resembling sectionalistic rivalries, but it is unquestionably to the benefit of all persons within each region that their economic problems should be attacked with concerted strength.

"For example, the various products of the Nation can be made available to them through intensive efforts toward a more efficient and economical system of distribution. It is of even greater benefit that a knowledge of the products, industries, opportunities and attractions of that region should be spread among the people in other parts of our own country and also abroad.

"And so we see New England setting the example—as she has done in so many business affairs—by definitely organizing a systematic regional effort."

Dr. Klein said that some years ago wrong ideas about New England "slowing down" in its business acumen were circulated. Those who knew New England, he said, were aware this picture was out of focus. The people of the region, he continued, finally came to realize that not only was it necessary to dispel false notions, but that it also was imperative to band together for vigorous, constructive striving in the direction of common betterment."

Dr. Klein said that as a result, the New England Council and other co-operative organizations had sprung up and have demonstrated their efficacy in terms of accomplishment. He pointed out that the Department of Commerce and the council have worked together in carrying out a thorough commercial survey of New England.

Such regional surveys, he said, occupy a place of unique importance in the multiplied endeavors to secure for our business men adequate marketing information. Of even more importance, however, he added, is continuous, vigorous, regional effort by co-operative bodies such as the New England Council.

Tercentenary Group Plans First Meeting

Mayor Curley has announced the first meeting of the Boston Tercentenary Committee will be held in the Old South Meetinghouse Friday afternoon at 2:30. Of 300 citizens appointed to this committee, more than 150 have accepted positions.

As general chairman of the Boston Tercentenary Committee, the Mayor announced that he has appointed John F. Fitzgerald, former Mayor of Boston, and as vice-chairman, Mrs. James M. Curley, Gen. F. H. Appleton, and Frederic Winthrop. General Appleton is a descendant of one of the earliest of colonial Massachusetts families. Mr. Winthrop is a descendant of John Winthrop, first Governor of Massachusetts.

The Mayor also named an executive committee of 15 members of which Frank C. Brown was appointed chairman.

Blaine, 'The Man From Maine' Honored in State on Centenary

His Work for Co-operation of Americas Put First in Distinguished Career

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUGUSTA, Me.—Schools and civic bodies in many parts of the State held exercises Jan. 31 in commemoration of the one-hundredth anniversary of James Gillespie Blaine, native of West Brownsville, Pa., but known throughout the Nation as "the Man from Maine."

Incidents of his career are being recalled by elder citizens of this city—where Mr. Blaine made his home from 1854 to 1893. These reminiscences are almost unanimous in according to the great statesman a remarkably vivid individuality which attracted and held friends as naturally as sunshine, a keenness of intellect which found no important subject too abstruse for analysis, and a memory for names and faces which was the despair of his political opponents.

His services, outlined in a few swift strokes on the memorial erected to him in this city by the State of Maine, cover the following high spots: Member of Maine House of Representatives, 1859-1862; Speaker of the fortieth and forty-first Legislatures, 1861-1862; Representative to Congress, 1863-1875; Speaker of the Forty-First, Forty-Second and Forty-Third Congresses; United States Senator, 1876-1881; nominated for President of the United States, 1884; Secretary of State of the United States, 1881, 1889-1892, and President of the First Pan-American Conference, 1889-1890.

Teaching Followed Schooling

Mr. Blaine's education up to his eleventh year was in the hands of his father, Ephraim Blaine, a cultured and widely traveled man. Then he was sent to a school at Lancaster, O., conducted by an Oxford graduate, and two years later entered the freshman class of Washington College, whence he graduated in 1847.

Following his graduation, Mr. Blaine taught for about three years at the Western Military Institute at Blue Lick Springs, Ky., and while there married Miss Harriet Stanwood of this state. Then followed other teaching positions and a period devoted to the study of law. November, 1854, however, marked the first actual step toward the public career Mr. Blaine later achieved, for it was on that date that the Kennebec Journal, still an influential newspaper of this city, came out with the announcement that the paper would be conducted by "Messrs. Baker and Blaine." Two months later, however, Mr. Baker sold his interest and for the remainder of Mr. Blaine's active interest in the journal his partner was John L. Stevens.

It is one of the choice memories in the Kennebec Journal office that Mr. Blaine, to familiarize himself with his field, immediately called for all the old files of the paper, and in a remarkably short time had absorbed so much of the local history and politics from its columns that his information put many old settlers to shame.

Devoted to Public Service

Perhaps the full value of Mr. Blaine's contributions to public thought may never be known. There can be little doubt, however, students of his career point out, that the happy relations existing between the United States and Latin-American countries may be traced in part to him. Mrs. Harriet Blaine Beale, his youngest daughter, has said of him: "If I were asked what my father really cared about I would say it was his idea of closer relations between our country and the South American states."

George F. Hoar, at one time Senator from Massachusetts, is credited by friends of Mr. Blaine here, as having given probably the most comprehensive impression of Mr. Blaine. The following brief summary is taken from Mr. Hoar's Autobiography:

"The public, friends and foes, judged of him by a few striking and picturesque qualities. There has probably never been a man in our history upon whom so few people looked with indifference. He was born to be loved or hated. Nobody occupied a middle ground as to him. In addition to the striking qualities which caught the public eye, he was a man of profound knowledge of our political history, of a sure literary taste, and of great capacity as an orator; he studied and worked out for himself very abstruse questions on which he formed his own opinions, usually with great sagacity. . . .

"Mr. Blaine was a brilliant and able man, lovable, patriotic, far-seeing, kind. He acted in a great way under great responsibilities. He was wise, and prudent when wisdom and prudence were demanded. If he had attained to the supreme object of his ambition and reached the goal of the Presidency, if his life had been spared to complete his term, it would have been a most honorable period, in my opinion, in the history of the country."

Made American History

JAMES G. BLAINE

Measure Restricting Prison Labor Opposed

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—The Hawes-Cooper bill, passed by Congress during the Coolidge Administration, under which prisoners cannot be employed in the production of commodities for other than State use, is criticized by Levin J. Chase, secretary of the board of trustees of the New Hampshire State Prison. The provision of the act will not become effective until 1934.

Mr. Chase set forth his views in a letter sent to wardens and trustees of prisons throughout the country. He desires, he said, to have the act brought before the United States Supreme Court to determine its constitutionality.

In New Hampshire, Mr. Chase wrote, the act would destroy a system which "has proven itself to be of mutual advantage to both the convicts themselves and to the State."

$2,000,000 MEASURE REJECTED

Appropriation of $2,000,000 for enforcement of the Massachusetts "Baby Volstead" law was adversely reported by the Legal Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives. The committee gave Roland D. Sawyer, Representative from Ware, leave to withdraw the measure, as well as his bill, to more closely define the quantity of liquor which constitutes evidence of bootlegging.

WOMEN START MOVEMENT TO OUST LIGGETT

Failure to Support Hoover Brings Action to Secure His Resignation

Republican women of Massachusetts, loyal to the law enforcement program of President Hoover, are urged to ask for the resignation of Louis K. Liggett, National Republican Committeeman from the Bay State, on the ground that he is out of sympathy with the President and the party.

This action was taken at a meeting of women in Boston, who also organized a speakers' bureau to combat repeal of the "Baby Volstead Act." The women speakers pledged themselves to travel over the State and educate audiences in the benefits of total abstinence, and the necessity of resisting any attempt to bring back the saloon or its equivalent.

Mrs. Howard Briggs, secretary of the speakers' bureau, presided at the meeting, which was attended by women active in many civic organizations. Mrs. Briggs said that the admission of proponents of repeal of the "Baby Volstead Act" that they had no constructive alternative to offer, makes it imperative for women to educate voters in the necessity to defeat repeal.

It was resolved to ask Amos Taylor, chairman of the Republican State Committee, to urge all local committees to support President Hoover by standing openly against repeal of the "Baby Volstead Act."

Massachusetts residents of foreign origin are to be told by the women speakers of the progress of total abstinence abroad, Mrs. Briggs said. Italy, France, the Scandinavian countries, Russia, Great Britain and Canada are moving toward banishment of liquor, as a matter of economic necessity, it was said.

$500,000 in Donations Swell Bowdoin Fund

More than $500,000 in gifts have been received by Bowdoin College since commencement in June, it was announced by Kenneth M. Sills, president, at the sixty-second annual banquet and reunion of the Bowdoin Alumni Association of Boston and vicinity at the University Club Jan. 30. The sum has been placed with the college endowment fund, which now amounts to $5,250,000.

Dr. Sills urged support of the smaller colleges and said that criticisms of the minor institutions are unfounded. A decrease in the number of students expelled for deficiency in academic requirements during the last semesters was noted at Bowdoin, he declared.

A change in the attitude of students in regard to athletics, mainly football, was predicted by Dr. Sills, who said that of late students have lost interest in intercollegiate sport competition. Athletics have been taken from the students, he said, and given to other interests.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and slightly warmer tonight; Saturday fair; moderate shifting winds, mostly west and northwest; the minimum temperature tonight will be near 18.

Southern New England: Generally fair tonight and Saturday; not quite so cold tonight; moderate to fresh winds, mostly west and northwest.

Northern New England: Mostly cloudy, not quite so cold; probably light snow in north portion tonight; Saturday generally fair; moderate shifting winds, becoming westerly.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	4	Los Angeles	56
Atlantic City	18	Memphis	32
Boston	14	Nantucket	30
Buffalo	22	New Orleans	40
Calgary	32	New York	20
Charleston	32	Philadelphia	24
Chicago	10	Pittsburgh	24
Denver	26	Portland, Me.	10
Des Moines	4	Portland, Ore.	36
Eastport	10	San Francisco	50
Galveston	48	St. Louis	20
Hatteras	32	St. Paul	12
Helena	38	Seattle	44
Jacksonville	40	Tampa	44
Kansas City	20	Washington	6

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 12:19 p.m.; Saturday, 12:49 a.m.
Height of tides, 9.4 feet, 8.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:26 p. m.

Wet Arrest Without Warrant Is Favored

Capt. George A. Parker, registrar of motor vehicles, spoke today before the Joint Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs, in support of his own bill which would give police officers the right to arrest without warrant, persons deemed to be operating a motor vehicle under the influence of intoxicating liquor, regardless of the possession of a license.

The bill had previously been favored by Thomas C. Crowther, Representative from Fall River, who told the committee that the measure was designed to enable local officers to make such arrests without warrant, just as state officers are already permitted to do.

Captain Parker said that many police departments in the State feel that the passage of the bill would materially strengthen the laws which are designed to prevent the operation of motor vehicles by drunken drivers.

Joseph E. Warner, Attorney-General, spoke in favor of the measure on similar grounds.

NEW POLICY IS REASON GIVEN FOR DISCHARGES

In order to clarify the situation with regard to the discharge of a number of women, formerly employed to clean Widener Library, Arthur L. Endicott, comptroller of Harvard University, has issued a statement designed to correct impressions given by articles that have appeared in the press.

Mr. Endicott states that a general reorganization of the departments of upkeep, which has involved the employment of men for the type of work formerly done by the women, is responsible for the change. No dispute with the minimum wage commission or question of refusing to raise the pay of the women is involved, Mr. Endicott says.

Efforts to employ the women who wanted employment in other capacities have been successful in all except two cases, he added.

YEAR OF PLENTY PREDICTED FOR CANADIAN FARMS

Influx of Settlers—Upward Business Trend Noted by Steamship Agent

Homesteaders from Great Britain are coming to the fertile land of the Peace River country of western Canada in increasing numbers and the farming industry of Canada looks forward to a year of great prosperity than ever before, said Arthur Randles, general passenger agent in Canada for the Cunard and Anchor-Donaldson Lines.

Mr. Randles stated that business conditions throughout Canada showed a decided upward trend, and that extensive construction programs were being laid out for the present year. The movement of homesteaders is increasing rapidly and many farmers in Western United States are selling out their farms and moving to the Peace River district, where larger crops are possible, he said.

Mr. Randles predicted that 1930 would be the biggest travel year Canada has had since the war, due in a measure to the fine transatlantic service to Canada, which is growing in popularity with ocean travelers. The cabin type of steamship has become the most popular mode of travel from Canada, he said.

Mr. Randles speaks seven languages and has an understanding of several other European dialects. He has been with the Cunard Line for 25 years, the last five of which he has been general manager of the lines for all of Canada.

PORTLAND TERMINAL PROJECT UNDER WAY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTLAND, Me.—Construction of the new Portland terminal project, which will mean an expenditure of $2,000,000 and will provide Portland new wharves to accommodate the largest steamships operating in domestic and foreign trade, has started.

Workmen are demolishing the eastern division railroad bridge connecting Turner's Island with Terminal No. 2, and as construction progresses hundreds of men will be employed along the Portland waterfront from Pier No. 1, destroyed by fire last September, for three-quarters of a mile to a point near Danforth Street. Construction is expected to be completed and ready for use Aug. 1.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Fifty-seventh annual dinner, Brown Club of Boston, University Club, 6:30.

Boston Y. M. C. A.: Interclub Comrades Dance, Bates Hall, 8; chess, Y. M. C. A. vs. City Club, City Club, 8; meeting, Beacon Club, Young Men's Club Room, 9.

Winter carnival, Stoneham High School, sports entertainment, Pomeworth Street Grounds, Kimball Pond, High School Rink, 8.

Theaters

Copley—"The Middle Watch," 8:15.
Majestic—"The Fortune Teller," 8:15.
Colonial Theater—Simple Simon, Ed Wynn, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Conference of executive heads of cities and towns in the Metropolitan District, except Boston, to consider advisability of forming a co-operative unit to protect mutual interests, Somerville City Hall, 2.

Copley-Plaza: lecture, Salon Francaise, State suite, 3.

Closing day, winter carnival, Stoneham High School, snowshoe, ski, skating events, hockey games, Pomeworth St. Grounds, Kimball Pond, High School Rink, 10.

Meeting, American Association of University Women, Boston Branch, talk on "Protection of the Undergraduate," by William Allan Neilson, president of Smith College, Assembly Hall, Simmons College, 300 The Fenway, 3.

Hotel Statler: Governors Luncheon, Parlors A and B, 12:30.

Children's Museum of Boston; lecture by Prof. Frederick K. Morris, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Lecture Hall of Museum, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3.

Inter-cities meeting, Boston Quota Club, speaking and entertainment, Engineers' Club, 2 Commonwealth Avenue, 4.

Brookline Bird Club: bird walk from Greenbush along the Scituate Shore to the Glades and North Scituate, take 8:45 train at South Station.

Field and Forest Club; four miles woods and road walk, Needham Junction to Dedham, meet at South Station for 1:45 p. m. train for Needham Junction.

Meeting, Chase-Chace Family Association, talk by the Rev. George E. Congdon, of Hopkinton, N. H., on "Origin of Names," Boston City Club, 12:30.

Meeting, Daughters of Colonial Wars, talk by Mrs. Frank Leon Nason, on "Halifax in 1760," Hotel Vendome, 2:30.

Luncheon, Foreign Policy Association, speaking and entertainment, Copley Plaza, 12:30.

Twentieth Century Club; luncheon, address by Orville S. Poland on "Prohibition," by Galen L. Stone, 1.

Appalachian Mountain Club: meet at South Station, take 1:15 train for North Cohasset.

Music

Jordan Hall—Concert, Nikolai Orlov, pianist, 3.

Current Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily from 9 to 4 except Monday, when the museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Books illustrated by Auguste Lepere; lent by William A. Sargent; 18th century French color prints lent by Robert Treat Paine 2d; etchings by Rembrandt; etchings by Daniel Chodowiecki; etchings by Charles Keene; contemporary American etchings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25c. Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions: Maya art lent by the Peabody Museum; exhibition of woodcuts and engravings by Albrecht Dürer; exhibition of early Chinese pottery and rubbings of Chinese stone of the Han Dynasty, from the Charles Bain Hoyt collection. Loan exhibition of Persian paintings, through Feb. 13.

Harvard Society of Contemporary Art, 1400 Massachusetts Avenue, Harvard Square, Cambridge—Wire and wood sculpture and jewelry. Through Feb. 4.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Oils and water colors of Bermuda and New England, by Frank Carson. Through Feb. 13.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Wood engravings after Winslow Homer. Through Feb. 1.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—"Old Masters" exhibition. Through Jan. 31.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Etchings by Levon West. Through Feb. 1. Paintings by Anthony Thieme. Through Feb. 8.

Goodman's Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Twenty-seven prints by 27 contemporary artists. Through Jan. 31.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Water colors of Palestine, by Aron Gelman. Also prints by Goya, Matisse, Gag and others. Through Feb. 1.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Old sporting and ship prints in colors.

Schervee Studios, 565 Boylston Street—Prints by C. R. W. Nevinson. Through Jan. 31.

Myles Standish Galleries, Myles Standish Hotel, Kenmore Square—Paintings of the sea, by Galen L. Ferguson.

Copley Galleries, 195 Newbury Street—Memorial exhibition of water colors by Martha Silsbee.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Statuettes of interest to children by Bashka Paeff. Also exhibition of etchings of dogs, by Marguerite Kirmse. Through Feb. 15.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street—Old and modern paintings, etchings and engravings.

Gardenside Bookshop, Ritz Carlton Hotel, 15 Arlington Street—Etchings by Cameron, Pennell, Whistler, Zorn and others.

Mrs. Pancoast's Gallery, 154 Newbury Street—Paintings by Edmund Archer of Richmond, Va.; through Feb. 1.

Doll and Richards, 128 Newbury Street—Water colors by Bessy E. Creighton. Through Feb. 4.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain. Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Admission free. Free docentry service. Extensive collection of birds of North America, including foreign birds not to be seen elsewhere in Boston. Latin-American articles. North American Indian collection, including articles of rare value. From Japan, most complete collection in the East illustrating the life of the Japanese, including Festival dolls, given to children of America through Japanese endeavor. One of the finest ethnological collections in existence from the Philippines. Animals, birds, insects, minerals. Three hundred and twenty dolls of all costumes and countries.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, Boston—Paintings and water colors of Bermuda and New England; through Feb. 13.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:20 p. m.—WEEI String Ensemble; news.
6:30 NBC, "American Home Banquet"; sketches of Franz Schubert, John Philip Sousa, Victor Herbert.
7:00 Big Brother Club.
7:25 "Cap'n Bailey and Widder Dyer."
7:30 Whiting's Buddy and Blake Adventures.
8:00 NBC, Cities Service Hour: Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers, male quartet; John Seagle, tenor; Milton Rettenberg and Frank Banta, piano duo; orchestra direction of Rosario Bourdon.
9:00 NBC, Clicquot Club Eskimos Orchestra, direction of Harry Reser.
9:30 Leopold Morse Dormitory Doin's; vocal group.
10:00 Fox Furriers: Earl Nelson and John Herrick, soloists; male trio; orchestra.
10:30 E. B. Rideout; news.
10:45 "Igmus and Intellec"; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-302m)

5:45 p.m.—Junior Aviation League.
5:59 Temperature; weather; agricultural markets; Chimes.
6:20 Sport Digest.
6:30 Shaler Five Minute Men: quartet; Dan Russo's orchestra (recorded).
6:45 Sallinger Keyboard Vagabonds.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 The Jesters: vocal.
7:30 NBC, Dixies Circus: circus stories, Uncle Bob Sherwood; novelty band.
8:00 Bond Bread International Recorded Program.
8:30 Little Buster's Corn Poppers: recorded.
8:45 NBC, Natural Bridge sketch: "Lady Hamilton."
9:00 NBC, Interwoven Pair: Billy Jones and Ernest Hare, vocal duo; dance orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Armour Program: Jose Mojica, Chicago Civic Opera tenor; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Armstrong Quakers: Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; male quartet; concert orchestra.
10:30 Bert Loew's Statler Orchestra.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:02 Temperature; Sport Digest; news.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Gang: talks; dance music.
5:45 Lipton's Dance Program.
6:00 Time; news; weather.
6:10 Scott Dinner Orchestra; Oracle.
6:25 Purple Petrolizers: concert music.
6:40 Howard Fashion Plates: vocal.
6:50 New England Coke Star Gazers: concert music.
7:05 Ecco Good News Bearers: dance music.
7:20 "Editorial News Review," James W. Powers.
7:30 The Magic Hand at the Console.
7:45 "Books and Authors," Edwin Francis Edgett; time.
8:00 CBS, Brown-Bilt Footlites: Irene Beasley, songs; Stanley Davis, musical saw; "Buster and Tige"; orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Eversharp Penmen: variety musicale.
9:00 CBS, Dramatic sketch and music.
10:00 CBS, Brunswick Program: "Trip Through a Large Radio Manufacturing Plant"; male quartet; orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Curtis Institute of Music Program: Connell Mixed Quartet; Carl Weinrich, organist; Leodin Bolotine, violinist.
11:00 Time; news; Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
11:30 Perley Stevens and his orchestra.
12:00 "Midnight Reveries"—organ.

WHDH, Boston (833kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—John E. Daniels Jr., tenor.
5:15 Anne Walker and Anna DeMarco, "Radiyodelers."
5:30 Titus and Buckley Twilight Half-Hour: Organ, voices, strings.
6:00 Fishermen's Broadcast.
6:15 Harry Magazine and his orchestra.
7:00 Weather report; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio musical programs.
10:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
1:45 p. m.—NBC, Foreign Policy Association luncheon period: "Philippine Independence: Pro and Con."
3:30 p. m.—Studio musical programs.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
8:45 a. m.—Studio musical programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio musical programs.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, United States Forest Service Twenty Fifth Anniversary Program.
4:15 p. m.—Walter Korb's orchestra.

WNAC

8:00 a. m.—Studio musical programs.
12:10 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, National Democratic Forum period.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

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RECORDS SHOW MANY INDIANS MAKE SUCCESS

On Leaving School, Problem Is Not What Can He Do but What Will He Do

American Indian problems are being approached from a new standpoint in which attention centers upon the Indian youth. Instead of returning him to the handicaps of the reservation after he has been educated, the Government seeks to fit him into the Nation's social scheme.

Six articles by those in intimate contact with this work describe the problem and projected solutions. The fifth, which follows, is by the superintendent of the United States Indian Vocational School at Phoenix, Ariz.

By JOHN BROOKINS BROWN

During the first week in June of 15 successive years the writer has stood on an outdoor stage urder Arizona palms with a group of Indian young persons, handing each his certificate of graduation from an Indian vocational school.

With each diploma went a few final words of exhortation as is the way of teachers. Above the stage each year was a motto chosen by the class on the advice of a teacher who had similarly graduated. These mottoes were copied from books, were chosen rather for their rhythmic or sonorous characteristics and no more represented the individual aspirations of the graduates than those of our own youth.

In spite of this fact the individuals do have their aspirations and objectives even should these change from year to year thereafter. Few of us at 20 had the wisdom to choose what we should do or think at 50.

Our experience during these 15 years has been with Indian youth of the Southwest where there is almost no admixture of a white strain, where there have been no oil wells, land sales or leases as sources of revenue. Our work is with a bronzed, peaceful, toiling primitive race, many of whose members have acquired an ambition to enter civilization but many of whom prefer to live the older life of Indians, the latter being the parents of our young graduates. The Southwest is the center of the remaining Indian problem.

We often say of our young graduates, they will succeed if they do as well as they know, or if they keep up their present grade of efficiency. "What can he do" is not enough. "What will he do and how long will he do it" is the real question.

Well Equipped on Leaving

Our young men leave school equipped as advanced apprentices rather than as finished workmen in shops or on farms.

Our girls now leave our best schools as good housekeepers, or cooks, with good knowledge of hygiene and sanitation. Aside from housework the vocation of nursing is found most fitted to their qualifications. Very few have sufficient quickness of mentality or body to make good as office help. These abilities we believe will come with another generation of association with civilization but they are not yet here.

Few of our young men leaving an Indian vocational high school would profit by further schooling of the academic sort, although the door to professional life should always remain open to him who may be able to use it.

It should be added that an increasing number of our young Indian women will be successful teachers of their own race. There are successes and failures, neither as complete as we read of in story books but here are a few examples; all full-blood Indians:

Annie T—— graduated from tenth grade Indian school and from Phoenix Union High School. Married a classmate, has two fine children in public school and has kept a good home for ten years.

Ida G—— an Apache young woman, finished tenth grade Indian school, full public high school course, one year teacher training and is now one of the best grade teachers among a dozen white associates, steadily improving in her third year's work.

Minnnie G—— was for 10 years housekeeper for a Phoenix family, trusted with the management of the home with children in it and with the buying of supplies. She was paid the maximum salary for such work; has since married and maintains her own home.

Young Men Turn Out Well

Of the young men, Felix P—— had trained in carpentry; sought higher education Arizona University dairy department; found the financial going too hard after one year and went back to his carpentry as a helper in Santa Fe shops. Has been promoted until he is now in charge of air brake inspection, being with the company 10 years. Has a family whom he properly supports.

Ross S—— served in World War, returning to employ of Amer[illegible] Express Company, where he [illegible] 10 years, including the cashier and shipping c[illegible] tains a good home with [illegible] in public school. Recently stood in our school assembly and told students how to succeed. "Be on time, be industrious, be obedient and be polite."

We offer this man's speech in competition with self-styled leaders who collect money to finance campaigns for the recovery of money alleged to be due the tribes from the Government.

Victor M—— learned printing in Indian school and has worked at the trade over 20 years in one city. He is a partner in the business, has children in public school and leads the choir in Indian Presbyterian Church.

Stewart L—— completed 10 grades in one nonreservation Indian school, one year special training in another and for 10 years has been instructor in printing in Phoenix Indian School, not because he is an Indian, but because he is the best printer, and best example of young manhood we could find for the place. Married a classmate, has three children who will attend public school. Will request patent for his allotment and by choice sever tribal relations. Children and parents speak English in the home.

Anthony L——, for 17 years porter in the leading stationery store of Phoenix, so faithful that on his passing the company paid his widow a year's salary.

We offer these examples as leaders in lieu of the fine men of mixed Indian parentage who have gone to Congress or have held other high office.

Calls Reservations Obsolete

On the reservation side of the picture, there is much to be done but it is encouraging to note that the Secretary of the Interior proposes to do it approximately now; that is, within 25 years he hopes to have the Indian assimilated as an integral part of our body politic, with no special laws or privileges.

Even present reservation conditions have been overpainted by recent critics where they state or infer that Indians are not permitted freedom of movement. Thirty years ago we heard of an Indian agent in South Dakota who issued passes to Indians desiring to leave the reservation and the same agent required teachers from the boarding school a half mile from his office to secure passes before going down to the agent store or office.

Indians and whites who ignored his regulations, however, escaped without dire penalties and personally the writer has not known since that time of an Indian who could not go as far as he liked and stay as long as his money lasted.

Reservations were established, first in Arizona and in the Dakotas to protect warlike Indians and whites from mutual destruction. They have served their purpose and should be abolished. The sale of inherited allotments would be a proper beginning where heirs cannot use the land, and any educated allotee who prefers life off the reservation should be allowed to sell his lands.

These sales would bring white farmers among the Indians as has been done in other sections by different methods. With these changes would come needed law and order, now the subject of much confusion. State laws would be operative and official farmers would be of the educator type when no longer required as police officers.

Type Best Suited for Officials

The farm agent type of reservation official would be the best employment agent for Indians as he would know of their fitness for possible jobs.

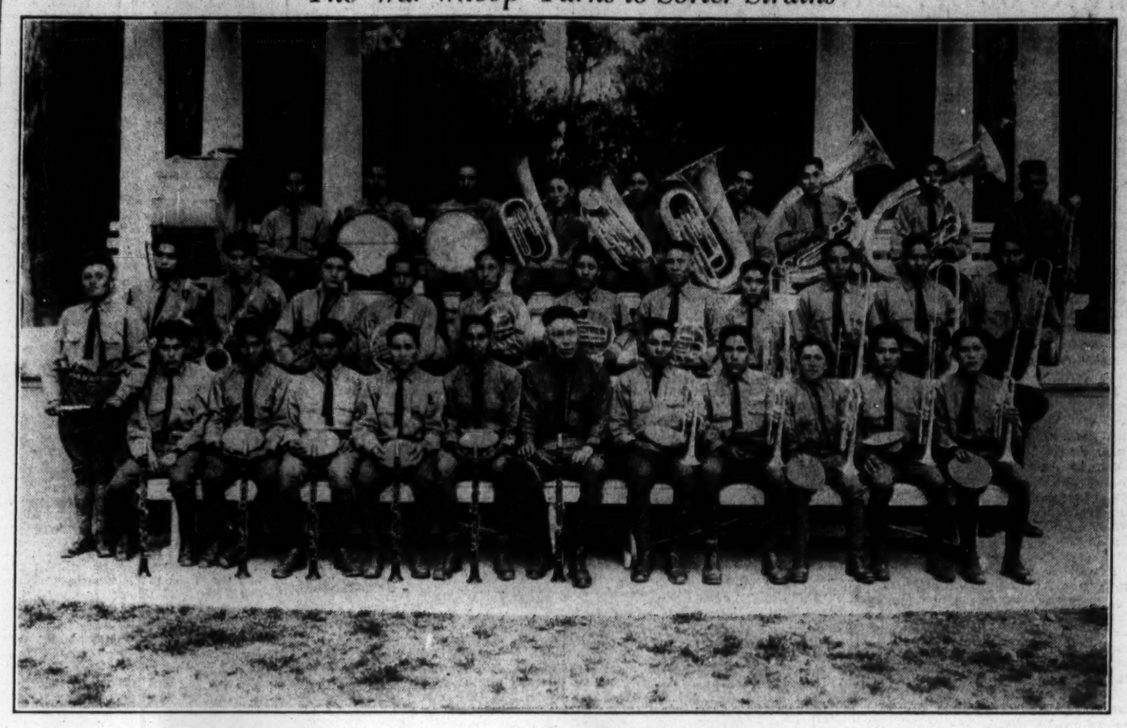
General Pratt, the father of government Indian schools, had the right idea a half century ago when he began the assault on the reservation system with the slogan, "To civilize the Indian, get him into civilization. To keep him civilized let him stay."

Since General Pratt said that, civilization has hammered at the reservations and we have only to let it in. We have been afraid to do this, lest in the process the Indian be cheated in the valuation placed on his lands. Too many of our best government men have spent their time fighting grafters with no benefit to those they sought to protect.

Indian youth is virile and courageous. The contractor who built the Coolidge dam told the writer that the Apache descendants of Geronimo were his best hard-rock excavators, his only criticism being that they were so sure-footed that they refused to wear safety belts on the mountain side. As we looked across the chasm at these men working their air-driven hammers in the granite walls of the spillway we could only exclaim, "Those boys will make the grade."

They may be improvident, they may dance too much, they may cling too much to ancient tradition, but they have strength of mind and body, pride of race and faith in themselves. As government men our best efforts should be expended in connecting them after school with the employing public.

The 'War Whoop' Turns to Softer Strains



Apache Indian Band at United States Indian Vocational School, Phoenix, Ariz.

U. S. Chamber Defers Farm Board Judgment

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States have officially announced that the national trade organization has determined to defer passing judgment on the activities of the Federal Farm Board despite pressure brought to bear by private agricultural produce merchants against the co-operative marketing program of the Farm Board.

The directors' action is based on a report by the chamber's agricultural service department committee, which held a series of conferences with members of the Farm Board and interested business men. The report reads:

"While this committee is not united on the provisions of the act itself or on the interpretation of those provisions as thus far construed, nevertheless, it feels that in justice and fairness to the act and to the Farm Board it would be premature for this committee to make recommendations to the Board of Directors on chamber policy in relation thereto."

"The officers of the chamber feel," the directors state, "that it is the present desire of organized business to extend sympathetic aid to the farm board in working out through this formative period its policies of helpfulness to agriculture. Organized business believes that in this spirit it can withhold at present criticism which might be misinterpreted as opposition and maintain this attitude of helpfulness without surrendering any of its sturdy conviction as to the rights of private enterprise. Moreover, it believes that with care and study the farm board can discharge its duty to develop co-operative organization and give it a fair chance to prove its economic efficiency without in the meantime violating the rights of private enterprise or inflicting needless injury to established business."

DEARING AMBASSADOR TO PERU

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LISBON—Fred Morris Dearing, United States Minister to Portugal since 1922, has notified the Portuguese Government of his appointment to the post of Ambassador to Peru. This affords a fresh proof of President Hoover's policy of appointing career men to South America. The new Minister to Lisbon is Dr. John Glover South, eight years Minister to Panama.

PREPAREDNESS LIMITS SET BY WAR SECRETARY

Hurley Tells Woman Groups Defense Must Not Carry Menace to Others

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Military preparedness should not assume such proportions in the United States that it will give other nations occasion to consider it a menace to their freedom and national existence, Col. Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, warned delegates from 40 organizations at the fifth Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense.

"The people of the country are traditionally opposed to a large standing army in time of peace," he declared. "America," he added, "has always relied on its citizen soldiers; its confidence in them has been justified."

Colonel Hurley went on to point out that peace-time planning for industrial mobilization for national emergencies, the abolition of profiteering and the elimination of waste or duplicated effort are included in the military policy of the Government. The measure of preparedness must be reasonable, however, he concluded.

Army's Peace-Time Service

War is an act of the people and the Government, not of the army, Gen. Charles P. Summerall, chief of staff, told the women. The army, he continued, is in no way responsible for the advent or cost of war. "It is a part of the machinery of Government, and, as such, is entitled to recognition and support by the people for its services." A proper evaluation of all factors will show that the United States Army is a most economical institution, he declared.

Pointing out the many uses of the army that are not military, General Summerall recalled that the construction of embassies and legations is supervised by army officers, that the Nicaraguan Canal route is being surveyed by the army, that the inland waterways are administered by the War Department, that the insular bureau has been successful under that department and the army has contributed much to aviation, radio and telegraph.

Little would be gained if navy curtailment, resulting from the London conference, were supplanted by increases in the land and air forces of the countries concerned, Millard E. Tydings (D.), Senator from Maryland, told the conference. "The question of disarmament among nations should have been considered as a whole," he declared.

Lewis W. Douglas (D.), Representative-at-Large from Arizona, declared that need for an adequate, coordinated system of national defense is as great today as in the beginning of the Nation. Analyzing the Paris Peace Pact, he told the women that it is "merely a formal statement, an appeal to personal sentiment, with only the force of public opinion."

Mutual Trust Necessary

Lack of preparedness has been the reason for most of the wars in which the United States has engaged, Col. Charles B. Robbins, chairman of the national defense committee of the American Legion, contended. The thought of war is abhorrent to every sane and right-thinking person, he asserted. "It is only as to the means of preventing war that we differ. Good will and sympathetic understanding between nations is a stronger urge to peace than either great armaments or total disarmament and no matter in what condition of preparedness a nation may find itself, when hatred and distrust have supplanted sympathy and understanding, war will result."

"Propaganda," under which she classified pacificism, socialism and communism, "abounds everywhere," according to Mrs. William S. Walker, chairman of national defense, Daughters of the American Revolution. Fashions change in propaganda as freely as they do in clothes, she declared, urging the women to be active in combating and outwitting "the enemy of the American family."

Presenting the view of the veteran on national defense, Maj. Hezekiah N. Duff, commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, expressed hope for an "insured peace," urging "parity in the full sense of the word—in strength, size, quantity and equality in every branch of national defense armament."

DRY ENFORCEMENT PROSPECTS BRIGHT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Declaring that the prospects for passing a dry enforcement bill in the Legislature are bright, Senator Thomas C. Brown (R.) of Schenectady, speaking before 400 members of the State Women's Christian Temperance Union in conference here, has just announced that he would sponsor such a bill in the Senate. His presentation of the prohibition measure in the Upper House will be simultaneous next week with a similar action by Assemblyman Edmund B. Jenks (R.) of Broome County in the Assembly.

Senator Brown said in his address before the union that the possibility of passing such a bill was bright. "We have a President who ran as an out-and-out dry, and carried the State by 125,000," he continued. "The other was defeated by the greatest majority in history. There can be no question which is the right road to follow."

SCHOOL BOARDS JOINS ASSOCIATION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Members of 21 boards of education, representing the majority of towns, villages and cities in Erie County, exclusive of Buffalo, have just formed a county association to elevate certain educational standards and to aid each other in solution of common problems.

One of the chief objectives will be providing better educational facilities to the rural districts; also, the elimination of the old one-teacher, one-room school in favor of the centralized school with its many more advantages and better trained instructors.

CONNECTICUT AFTER LAND

WASHINGTON (AP)—Relinquishment by the United States of a small tract of land known as Stonington Point to the Borough of Stonington, Conn., to enable the establishment of a plaza in commemoration of its defense during a three-day bombardment by the British fleet in 1814, is proposed in a bill submitted by Richard P. Freeman (R.), Representative from Connecticut.

TARIFF CHANGES REVERSE STAND OF COALITION

Modification Victories Leave Bill Without Items Wanted

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Senate coalition leaders are beginning to wonder if their repeated victories in modifying the tariff bill may not be "too much of a good thing."

The suggestion has arisen from intimations from various senators in their ranks, that the bill, having been stripped of the rates their states were interested in, they may be compelled on the final count to vote against it.

It is authoritatively known that at least two Democrats washed their hands of the measure when the coalition on the motion of William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, put boots, shoes, leather and hides on the free list. It is stated that these senators had been hoping for an opportunity that would permit them to oppose final enactment of the bill, and with this item in which their states are largely interested taken from the dutiable group, they are now in a favorable position to ballot in the negative.

A tariff bill is always enacted by the process known as "trading." Having slashed proposed increased duties there is little or nothing with which to "swap," and the Senate faces the cold fact of having to ballot on a tariff measure that contains only a minimum of "improvements" in the way of increased duties and a maximum of revisions of the present law.

"A reformed bill" of this character presents some perplexing problems to quite a few Senators, both Republican and Democratic. The insurgents alone are happy. They can point to the fact that they curbed boosts in rates and undertook administrative changes they insist are needed.

For the other Senators the situation is not quite so simple, especially if they are up for re-election this year. To oppose this kind of a bill is no easy matter, and at the same time they are most reluctant to support it, first because the rates they are interested in have been deleted, and secondly because it contains modifications disapproved by the President, such as the debenture feature and the flexible tariff changes.

Torn thus between the horns of this dilemma, some of these Senators are viewing each victory of the coalition as giving them additional "reasons" for final disapproval of the bill. They feel that the more increased duties are discarded, the stronger will be their position in defending their dissent.

Soviet Emissaries Seeking London Loan

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Soviet emissaries have been making renewed inquiries in City circles here as to the conditions upon which loans could be negotiated in the event of agreement being reached regarding Russia's outstanding debts, and according to the Financial Times on Jan. 30 they have been told there can be no discussion of a question of fresh loans until terms regarding the old loans have been settled.

This development has followed upon the British Foreign Ministers recent statement in the House of Commons that there is now no question of any state loan to the Moscow Government. Russia must now, therefore, depend upon ordinary business methods for obtaining credit.

The British Union of Russian Bondholders have issued a statement, showing that the case for settlement is strengthened by the fact that many works of public utility, including the railways built in Russia with British capital, are still functioning and yielding revenue. W. H. Askew Robertson, chairman of the Russian Railway bondholders committee, in this connection, points out in the interview that Russians are now eager to come to terms, and there is hope of settlement advantageous to Russia and Britain alike.

AMERICAN INDUSTRY TO AID POLAND

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—"American manufacturers should consider the present opportunity to participate in the economic reconstruction and industrial development of Poland," said Charles S. Dewey, American financial adviser to Poland, and a member of the council of the Bank of Poland, at a luncheon of the Merchants Association of New York, held in cooperation with the American Polish Chamber of Commerce at the Hotel Astor on Jan. 29.

Brief addresses by Alexander Woytkiewicz, Polish financial counselor, and Robert C. Lee, president of the American Polish Chamber of Commerce and Industry in the United States, Inc., followed.

SILK 'LOBBYIST' TELLS OF WORK FOR HIGH DUTY

Witness at Inquiry Says He First Came to Capital in 1908

WASHINGTON (AP)—A slow-speaking, mild-mannered man testified Jan. 30 before the Senate Lobby Committee that he had been coming to Washington since 1908 in the interest of a protective tariff on silk products. He was Horace B. Cheney of South Manchester, Conn., chairman of the legislative committee of the Silk Association of America.

Presenting a striking contrast to some of the previous witnesses who engaged in heated arguments with members of the committee, Mr. Cheney told the committee in placid tones that he had appeared at various times before the House Ways and Means Committee, the Senate Finance Committee and the conference committees that thrashed out tariff differences between the two branches of Congress.

Questioned about the annual budget of the silk association, he said it was about $200,000 a year, but he was not asked how it was expended.

Mr. Cheney testified he also was a member of the American Tariff League to which he contributed $1000 a year. He added he gave $1000 to a special education fund for the league in 1928 which was used "to promulgate an economic theory."

Previous witnesses had said the fund was used to advocate a protective tariff during the 1928 presidential campaign but Mr. Cheney said it was not used directly to aid Republican candidates.

Questioned about his activity in connection with the pending tariff bill, Mr. Cheney said he had spent $1962 in making 14 trips to Washington to appear before committees of Congress. He added that his expenses were paid by his own company.

Asked if the silk association had paid him any money, Mr. Cheney said:

"It is possible the silk association may have bought a ticket for me to Washington once or twice."

He explained that the association had spent $8049 in connection with the pending tariff bill in addition to the amount he spent.

He was asked if certain members of the association had not opposed high duties and the witness explained that some of the broad silk manufacturers had protested against an increase on things they imported.

Discussing the pending tariff legislation, the witness said he thought the votes had been decided "purely by political moves" and not by any statistics presented.

"I believe the bill has been considered not with relation to individual rates but by a group of men attempting to bring about a particular situation," he said.

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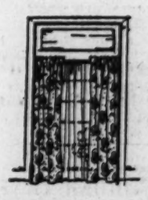

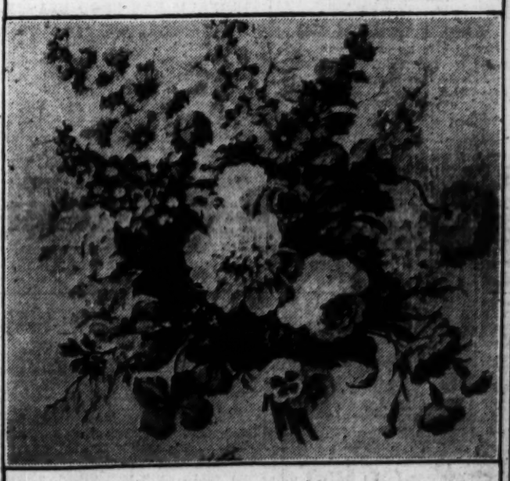

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START IS GIVEN NEW BUILDING AT WELLESLEY

Corner Stone Laid to Gift of Col. Green and Sister in Honor of Mother

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Laying of e corner stone of the new administration building of Wellesley Colge, to be known as Hetty H. R. reen Hall, took place with cereonies today. The building is a gift om Col. Edward H. R. Green and om Mrs. Matthew Astor Wilks of ew York City in honor of their other.

With a central tower rising nearly 0 feet above the wooded slopes of e Wellesley campus the new hall ill provide the outstanding land ark of the district. It will consist two elongated wings flanking a ntral tower constructed in brick d limestone to harmonize with the evailing Tudor tone of the other odern buildings on the campus.

The tower, however, tends more ward the perpendicular Gothic yle and is topped by four pinnacles hich will harmonize most effectively ith the sylvan aspect of the college. here is a possibility of a set of himes being provided by the time he building will have been comleted.

The new building is to house the dministration offices and a few class ooms and, with Founders Hall, will orm the academic center of the colge. It is built to take the place of old College Hall which was burned n 1914 and the replacement of which as delayed by the war. The architect is Charles Z. Klauder of Philadelphia.

Green Hall will provide offices or the faculty, but it will not proide homes. Accordingly the college s building at the same time a new partment house to form, with Horon Club House and Hallowell Apartnents, an open quadrangle on Washington Street, opposite the East Gate of the college, which will be devoted solely to the faculty.

The building will be constructed in the combination Tudor and Georgian style, which has been used for the other two units of the group, and will contain three four-room apartments, three five-room apartments, two six-room apartments and three single suites with a common kitchen. The architect of these building is Mrs. Eliza N. Rogers.

VERMONT LAYS PLANS FOR TOURIST SEASON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTPELIER, Vt.—Vermont is thinking in terms of tourists in two directions. To attract outsiders to its borders its publicity committee has joined with that of New Hampshire to publish an attractive folder containing general tourist information and calculated to be a value to motorists contemplating trips through the Green Mountains.

On the other hand, Vermonters are thinking of traveling themselves. One of three proposed excursions will be made, either to California, starting on May 15; to Florida, starting March 10, or through New England in April or May.

HOUSE SANCTIONS STUDY OF LIQUOR HEAD'S WORK

An order for an investigation of the activities of Oliver B. Garrett, former Boston police officer in charge of the liquor squad, was passed by the House of Representatives with a 178-to-46 vote, Jan. 30.

Garrett headed the liquor squad as a special officer during the major part of his nine years' service in the police department. He resigned last August rather than accept a demotion and became the center of numerous charges. On several occasions he replied that he was in a position to make startling disclosures concerning police department activities.

VERMONT REPORTS HEAVY BORDER TRAFFIC

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. ALBANS, Vt. — Passenger traffic into the Vermont Customs District both by automobile and train showed a substantial increase over the preceding year, according to figures released by Harry C. Whitehill, Collector of the district.

Of the total of 1,672,539 persons crossing the border into his district during the calendar year 1929 Mr. Whitehill states that over 1,436,000, or six out of every seven, arrived by automobile.

ALLEN RECEIVES NEW HONOR

Gov. Frank G. Allen was appointed to honorary chairman of the recently formed Boston Committee sponsoring China Child Welfare, Inc. Others on the committee include: Andrew J. Peters, chairman; Stephen H. Roberts, treasurer; the Rev. Philip H. Clifford, the Rev. A. Z. Conrad, the Rev. Vaughan Dabney, Archdeacon Ernest J. Dennen, the Rev. Christopher R. Eliot, the Rev. Charles H. Emmons, Everett O. Fisk, Allan O. Fisk, Allan Forbes, Richard B. Hobart, Seward W. Jones, the Rev. Charles C. Keith, the Rev. John Smith Lowe, the Rev. Harold Major, the Rev. E. Tallmadge Root, the Rt. Rev. Charles L. Slattery, Dean Phileomon

Old Age Pension Plan Gains General Favor

Unanimous agreement that some form of old-age pension should be adopted in Massachusetts was expressed at a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Pensions, attended by more than 200 persons.

Some differences of opinion developed as to the best pension method but the general plan was supported by representatives of the Massachusetts Committee on Old Age Security, the Consumers' League of Massachusetts, the Salvation Army, the Greater Boston Federation of Churches, the Volunteers of America, the Federated Women's Clubs, and the Boston Central Labor Council.

A bill to grant $1 a day to persons over 65 who had lived in the state for 15 years was urged by Morris Taylor, representing the Massachusetts Committee on Old Age Security. The bill would place the pensions under the State Department of Public Welfare.

Wendell P. Thore, of Quincy, opposed the administration plan of the committee's proposal. He favored two measures designed to transfer to the public bequest fund certain escheats, unclaimed savings and insurance, and a portion of the inheritance tax returns.

Counsel Post Given to Brighton Woman

One woman was named as an assistant corporation counsel among five appointments made by Samuel Silverman, corporation counsel, and approved by James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston. She is Mrs. Mary Costello, of Brighton, past secretary of the Massachusetts Association of Women Lawyers. She will receive a salary of $3500 a year.

Other appointments as assistant corporation counsel were Henry T. Lawler, chairman of the Democratic City Committee, at a salary of $6000; Julius Raney of Roxbury, $5000, and Charles E. Leonardi of Jamaica Plain and James G. Wolff of Allston, $3500 each.

Theodore C. Haffenreffer was appointed to the position of Park Commissioner in place of Charles H. Innes, resigned. The Mayor said that he had written a letter to A. C. Ratshesky accepting his resignation as chairman of the Boston Tercentenary Committee.

FOUR GODKIN LECTURES ARRANGED AT HARVARD

Alfred Zimmern, director of the Geneva School of International Studies, will deliver the Godkin Lectures at Harvard during the coming two weeks. His subject will be "The Readjustment to Post-War Conditions." The lectures, which will be held on Feb. 4, 6, 11 and 13, will begin at 4 p. m. each day in Emerson Hall D.

The subjects of the various lectures are: Tuesday, Feb. 4, "The Problem of Government in the Post-War World"; Thursday, Feb. 6, "Recent Developments on the International Plane"; Tuesday, Feb. 11, "Readjustment on the National Plane"; Thursday, Feb. 13, "The Contribution of Education and Research." The lectures are open to the public.

EAGLE SCOUTS HONORED

John L. Mahan of Hyde Park and Russell L. Snow of Arlington, Eagle Scouts, have been given the Harmon Foundation Scout Scholarship Award for the highest efficiency and achievement as Eagle Scouts. The boys who were selected by the executive board of the Boy Scouts of America are two of the four chosen from the New England district to receive the annual award.

PIONEER HAS GOOD SEASON

The Pioneer, residence for women of the Y. W. C. A. at 410 Stuart Street, Boston, ends its first year with a record total of 28,092 guests, of whom 750 only were transients. The house capacity is 212 and the average residence has been 78 per cent of that, according to figures announced by the building manager.

RETH LEAVES RELIEF POST

John W. Reth, newly appointed state fire marshal, in a letter to Mayor Curley of Boston today, tendered his resignation as soldiers' relief commissioner of Boston, to take effect immediately.

Deputy Superintendent Retires After 47 Years on Police Force

Rounding out more than 47 years of service in the Boston Police Department with a day of full activity at his desk, Thomas C. Evans, deputy superintendent, is to be retired officially at midnight, Jan. 31.

No other member of the force has been so long in service. Herbert A. Wilson, police commissioner, in a general order, said of the retiring deputy:

"Few police officers in this department ever had a broader or more varied experience in important police matters. His knowledge of police law and the details of police business was extensive. His advice and counsel on police matters was always sound, and when sought was readily given to members of the force."

In a recent interview published in The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Evans gave it as his opinion that on the whole conditions are much improved under national prohibition, as compared with previous periods of uncontroled liquor traffic, license laws and partial prohibition.

He has had a colorful career. He stood guard during two down-town fires that swept the city, and aided in quelling the only uprising in the history of the Charlestown State Prison. He was head of the first traffic squad organized in Boston.

Before entering the Boston police force in 1882, Mr. Evans was a printer and active in the trucking business. He became a sergeant after serving five years as a patrolman, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant about three years later. Coming to headquarters as inspector of carriages in 1893, he became a captain two years later, and deputy superintendent in 1921.

PEDESTRIAN SAFETY PROVISIONS URGED

Need for new legislation to provide protection for pedestrians on state highways was stressed by speakers before the legislative Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles.

Two measures were before the committee, one of Frank W. Osborne, Senator from Lynn, to authorize the State Department of Public Works to co-operate with counties and municipalities for lighting of state and other highways, and another of the Bancroft Automobile Club of Worcester directing the department to construct and maintain sidewalks from Wellesley Hills to Worcester along the route of the proposed Worcester-Boston Turnpike.

Waves of Dry Advance Batter Argumentative Sands of Wets

(Continued from Page 1)

was abolished in the navy about 1900 as a means of increasing efficiency among the men.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Asserting that he had hitherto remained silent on the subject of prohibition, waiting for the storm of confused talk to pass over, Franklin W. Fort (R.), Representative from New Jersey, friend of President Hoover, and until recently secretary of the Republican National Committee, discussed the subject in the House today "in an effort to lift the debate to the dignity which any discussion of the Constitution and the laws thereunder demands."

Mr. Fort said that he began the use of liquor as a beverage as a boy of 18, feeling it a social necessity, and quit at 42, feeling it a social duty. He had not believed in prohibition, but the first few years under the Amendment changed his views. He explained at length what he understood to be the purpose of prohibition and sought to justify his belief in that purpose and in the laws enacted to carry it out.

Prohibition of sales to minors, Sunday closing laws, limitation of the number of drinking places and the requirement that drinks could be sold only with meals, high licenses and low licenses, screens up and down and in one state, government dispensaries, were recalled. None of these, Mr. Fort pointed out, satisfied the temperance people, all were hailed as infringements of personal liberty by the nontemperance group and all proved unenforceable.

What Brought Prohibition

Mr. Fort finds it clear that the agitation did not reach its powerful sweep through its internal strength but was caused by two irresistable ground swells for which it was the channel.

"One of these was the growing trend toward the mechanization of our whole life and the systematizing of our industry. With high speed machinery and increased specialization in its use, alterness of mind and body became essential for both the safety of the worker and the efficiency of his work.

"With factories organized so that processes were continuous and a break at any point in the handling chain slowed all the wheels and hampered all the work, each workman's presence and correct performance must be assured. Mid-day drinking by one man might cause some cog to slip and injure either his fellow workman or the whole system. So, too, the plant must be fully manned every day—each specialized workman at his appointed task. No longer could our industries proceed with 50 per cent attendance Monday, 80 per cent Tuesday, and 100 per cent perhaps by Wednesday noon.

"The swelling power of our new economic era had to match its sword against the saloon.

Not the Only Trend

"But this was not the only major trend of our last 50 years. Side by side with education and industrialization marched a new code of social ethics. The emergence of wives and children from the complete control of their lords and masters is very recent.

"Laws limiting the labor of women and children; requiring the husband and father to support his family; broadening divorce privileges and property rights; establishing compulsory education; insisting upon sanitation of homes and food, and throwing countless other protections around those whose only law had been that of the head of the house, began to fill our statute books.

"Of course, this chivalric wave speeded the fight against the liquor traffic. There isn't a man who does not know—even the moderate drinker—that his use of liquor never added anything to the happiness of his family or the comfort of his home. It may not have harmed much, but it never helped any.

"Many men say the war brought prohibition. Undoubtedly it speeded its adoption.

"I do not know a manufacturer—and I have talked to some who hate prohibition—who does not agree with everything I have said about his workmen or who disputes the cause," asserted Mr. Fort. "I do not know a banker who does not feel prohibition to be the backbone of his savings accounts.

World Expects to Follow

"I understand that practically every foreign economic commission which has been here to study the causes of our prosperity places prohibition first. Last summer while abroad, two foreign manufacturers in different countries, both drinking men, told me that they were convinced that if we kept prohibition they would have to come to it if they hoped to compete."

Mr. Fort demanded of those who do not like the law, what alternative they offered to save what has been gained. With the power of the press so persistently used against prohibition for 10 years, Mr. Fort points out that in Congress only 61 members are willing to be enrolled with the unofficial committee for amendment of the Volstead Act.

Perhaps the act may need clarification on the question of home brew, in Mr. Fort's opinion. Otherwise he sees it fulfilling the purpose of its adoption and satisfying the American people.

Money of G. O. P. Wets Put Walsh in Senate, Over Butler, Says Tarr

Charges that wet Republicans are working with brewing interests and wet organizations to disrupt the Republican Party in Massachusetts were made by Frederick H. Tarr, United States District Attorney, speaking before the Boston Art Club Jan. 30.

Lists of contributors and recipients of the wet funds, taken from sworn campaign reports made to the Government, were offered by Mr. Tarr as evidence that Republican contributions to anti-prohibition associations were "invariably" used to elect wet Democrats.

Outside brewers and wet Republicans, Mr. Tarr declared, contributed more than $74,000 to elect David I. Walsh, Democrat, Senator from "Massachusetts, in the contest with William M. Butler in 1926. The same tactics, he said, may be expected in the senatorial election this year.

This fund, Mr. Tarr added, was collected by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment and expended through its Massachusetts branch, the Constitutional Liberty League. These organizations, he said, were directing a deliberate campaign against the policies of President Hoover and the national Republican platform.

The text of Mr. Tarr's address follows:

Prompts Pertinent Question

The question of the day is: "What is the matter with the Republican Party in Massachusetts? The short answer is: Disloyalty on the part of many who are posing as Republicans. Many Republicans may be innocent agents of a situation which they do not understand.

Many others are deliberately doing everything possible to disrupt the party in Massachusetts because they care more for an easy supply of liquor than they do for the life of the party. Many of them have received high honors through the Republican Party in this State, and, still posing as Republicans, are working hand-in-glove with the Democratic leaders.

The campaign against prohibition, against the policies of President Hoover and against the national Republican platform is directed mainly by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment and its branch in this State, known as the Constitutional Liberty League. The national association provides a large part of the money and establishes the policy; the Liberty League is permitted to spend the money and to do the work. This relation has been so stated by the officers of the association and the officers of the league.

The Republican Party may expect this year a repetition of the tactics of 1926. In 1926, at the time the Republican Party was straining every nerve to elect Senator Butler, to secure Republican representation in the Senate and to record the approval and indorsement of the Administration of President Coolidge by his own State, this Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, which with its branch numbers thousands of Republicans among its members and contributors, was spending thousands of dollars to defeat Senator Butler and elect a Democratic Senator who was wet.

Spent $74,000 in State

They spent in this State in that campaign $74,000. I secured from the Clerk of the House of Representatives in Washington a return of this association under the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, covering the year 1926. The report shows the contributors to this fund, the parties to whom it was distributed and what they used it for.

The money was contributed by brewers, brewing companies, men closely connected with brewing interests, and by many Republicans and many Democrats. Every dollar of it was spent by Democrats to defeat Republican candidates. I have the complete list, duly certified, if anyone is interested to look at it, and the record of receipts and disbursements is illuminating. The total receipts of the association were $336,465.

Among the contributors were the following:

Manufacturers and Dealers League, New York	$500
S. A. Brams, Milwaukee	4171
Henry Brehm, Baltimore	75
William Hamm, St. Paul	200
August Heckscher, New York	250
R. A. Huber, St. Louis	500
Miller Brewing Co., Milwaukee	750
Fred Pabst, Milwaukee	4171
John A. Roebling, Bernardsville, N. J.	5000
William H. Stayton, Baltimore	800
Heurich Brewing Co., Washington	650
Gottfried, Krueger Brewing Co., Newark	600
Purity Extract & Tonic Co., Chattanooga	180
Reno Brewing Co., Reno, Nev.	275
Siegfried, Roebling Co, Trenton	1500
F. & M. Schaeffer Brewing Co., Brooklyn	560
Philip Schneider Brewing Co., Trinidad, Col.	550
Stroh Products Co., Detroit	300
Burkhardt Corporation, Boston	450
Daufer, Lieberman Co., Allentown	550
Jackson Brewing Co., New Orleans	600
Oregon Hunting and Fishing Club, Brackenbridge, Pa.	100
Loans (by whom is unknown)	75,000

To Whom Money Went in State

Now the expenditures by this association in this State were as follows, practically all for getting out the vote:

Democratic State Committee	$27,209
Charles S. Ashley Jr., New Bedford	2000
John J. Murphy, Boston, automobile hire for rallies	500
Beacon Trust Co., Boston, for Joseph B. Ely	500
Francis X. Tyrell	300
Wilfred J. Lamoreaux	300
Frank A. Manning, 14th District	250
John T. Burnett, Marlboro	150
Joseph V. O'Kane, Webster, Dudley	275
T. A. Carofano, Lynn	210
Thomas H. Donahue, Lynn	200
George L. Keenan, Lynn	200
Elizabeth J. Scanlon, Stoneham	50
John J. Gilbride, Lowell	1480
John M. Thayer, Worcester	1000
Peter F. Sullivan, Worcester	1000
Henry J. McLaughlin, Chelsea	500
John J. Murphy, Somerville	1000
James E. Fitzgerald, Revere	250
C. F. Cronin, Lowell	300
Leo McCarran, Taunton	300
Margaret E. Geary, Winchester	100
M. J. Quinn, Lowell	150
Daniel E. Moriarty, Lowell	150
Michael F. Shaw, Revere	200
Edward W. Quinn, Cambridge	671
William Muldoon, Boston	150
Thomas C. Stutch, Boston	500
John J. Mulrooney, Boston	400
Matthew J. O'Brien, Boston	600
Thomas C. Sullivan, Boston	700
Edward J. O'Connor, Boston	500
Harold S. Rutledge, Boston	1250
William J. Sullivan, Boston	1000
James T. Cassidy, Boston	900
Michael J. Welch, Boston	250
Harry J. Goldberg, Boston	850
Jack Freedman, Boston	800
Thomas A. Muldoon, Boston	600
Thomas F. Donovan, Boston	700
John F. Lynch, Boston	500
John J. Martin, Boston	500
John H. Dunn, Boston	250
Thomas Delaney, Boston	200
Michael J. O'Malley, Boston	200
Abraham Goldberg, Boston	250
Pierce J. Cronin, Boston	200
Joseph Cantor, Boston	200
Thomas J. Hooley, Boston	200
Patrick Morrissey, Boston	200
John I. Fitzgerald, Boston	600
Michael F. Flanigan, Boston	200
Mark T. Downing, Boston	200

I will not read the entire list, for there are hundreds of beneficiaries of this liquor fund, and the purpose is everywhere the same, "getting out the Democratic vote."

Stabbing Party in Back

Now I do not wish to be quoted as saying that any association or any league or any citizen has not a perfect right to work for any legislation which they consider wise or desirable. I am not criticizing the Association or the League. I do say, however, that no man posing as a Republican has a right to stab the Republican Party in the back.

It is amusing, distressing and amazing to read this long list of contributors to this fund of the Association and the funds of the Constitutional Liberty League, and notice how the contributions of the brewers and distillers and prominent Democrats are sandwiched in among the names of men claiming to be Republicans; amazing, not because men have no right to contribute to this cause, if they wish, but because men who are posing as Republicans are willing to spend their money to defeat Republican candidates.

I challenge anyone to find a solitary Republican name on the list of beneficiaries of his fund. In 1926, every dollar of it was spent by Democrats for Democrats to get out the Democratic vote and to defeat Senator Butler. The purpose was accomplished in part by Republican money.

The Republican Party platform pledges the party and its nominee to the vigorous enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment. President Hoover has declared repeatedly that the amendment is "a noble experiment," and that every loyal citizen is bound to observe it and support it. I call your attention to his phrase: "The ugly truth can not be concealed that the lawbreaker, whoever he may be, is the enemy of society."

Is the President Right?

The Constitutional Liberty League and those who act with them frankly declare: "We and our fellow citizens will not submit. Crime and disorder will increase constantly. This is an ordeal through which we must pass. We are against the enforcement of any law which we disapprove as unjust and unwise." Is the President right? Are they enemies of society?

We are told that Massachusetts is wet, and in order to elect a senator, the Republican Party must repudiate the national platform, repudiate the President, sneer at his phrase, "a noble experiment," approve the repeal of the Baby Volstead Act, and start the State through an orgy of more lawlessness, crime and disorder.

Do these people think that the Republican Party has sunk to so low a standard that truth and sincerity and loyalty to pledges will be utterly disregarded, and that the great body of the Republicans of this great State are controlled only by the desire to win at any and all costs; that this great party in Massachusetts can lay its course after the manner of a cheap politician, to trim his small sails to catch any popular breeze that may waft him into some petty office among some mean constituency?

Most of us believe that the Republican Party is an institution. It was established by the great Lincoln upon the principles of human liberty. It stands for honest and intelligent government, progress, prosperity, happiness of its citizens, a better civilization, a square deal and good will. It stands, I believe, for obedience to law and order and for constitutional government, as any great party must stand.

What G. O. P. Stands For

The Republican Party is not a collection of citizens organized to boost into office every ambitious politician who moulds his principles to meet every popular whim. It is not organized to shift its principles and platforms with every passing opinion. I believe the Republicans of this State would prefer a thousand times to have the party and the party leaders stand squarely upon the party platform and behind our great President, even in the face of an adverse majority, than to repudiate party pledges, turn our backs upon the President, and send to Washington a senator who represents the Republican Party in name only.

I think I know something of the sentiment of the Republican voters in Essex County. I have had the honor of being president of the Essex Club, the strongest political organization there. I think I know something, also, of the sentiments in Middlesex County and Worcester and the counties in the west. I believe they stand with us, that the Republican Party is a party of principle and not merely of opportunity.

Boston is not the center of strength of the Republican Party in Massachusetts, and Boston very frequently misunderstands. I think, the state-wide sentiment of the party. The strength of the party in this State is elsewhere. Any Republican candidate who repudiates the pledges of the national platform and repudiates the pledges of the national platform and repudiates the policy of the President in carrying out these pledges, who approves repeal of state enforcement measures will never win an election in Massachusetts in this year or any other.

The Republican Party in Massachusetts has never yet been controlled by the brewers and by their friends and sympathizers and by enemies of society. We have always been honored by their opposition. I do not think the time has come when the party is willing to adopt their policies and accept their assistance as a price for an empty victory.

For Those Who Think Law Wrong

There is every opportunity, within the Republican Party and within the pledges of the platform, for any loyal Republican who believes that the prohibition amendment is a mistake, that the law is wrong, that either or both ought to be changed, to work in the manner provided by the Constitution for any such change.

There is no declaration by the Republican Party or by the President that there must be no change in the Eighteenth Amendment or the law. Most Republicans and most citizens, I think, have an open mind on this question and are willing to support any change which will result in a better condition than now obtains.

There is nothing sacred about the prohibition amendment and nothing sacred about the law; but those who seek to bring about this change by defying the law, by increasing lawlessness, breaking down constituted authority, repealing laws which tend to safeguard the men, women and children of this State, exposing communities to the evils of the manufacture and transportation of liquor, and, if possible, leading the State through a debauch of crime and disorder, are not good citizens and are working selfishly and foolishly in the direction of anarchy. Such policies have no place in the Republican Party.

The main reason urged for the repeal of the Baby Volstead Act is the tremendous effect it will have (it is claimed) upon other states in securing them, also, to support the repeal of the amendment. This is not worthy of intelligent discussion; it is merely silly. Can any sane person really believe that Louisiana or South Carolina or Texas or Vermont or Minnesota, or any other state, is going to change its opinion about the prohibition law when Massachusetts shall have made a spectacle of herself and is the prey of rum-runners, racketeers, poison liquor manufacturers and bootleggers, all of whom are causing distress in the old Bay State?

Not a Model to Follow

Massachusetts will not be a model for them to follow, but an object for them to point to in ridicule and pity. If the Constitution or the law is to be changed, let us proceed about it in orderly fashion, as the Constitution provides, and not by way of crime, disorder, suffering and indirection.

I hold the opinion, although I am frank to say that I am not sure that it is right, that the majority of the people of this State are not wet in their sympathies. It must be remembered that at the time the referendum vote was taken at the last presidential election, conditions were extraordinary. The issue, wet or dry, was overshadowed completely by the question: "Are you for Al Smith or against him?"

Now Governor Smith was an attractive candidate. He had a wonderful life history. He had a charming personality. There were thousands, if not millions, who loved him, and those who voted for him voted for him because they admired him, and not because of his policies, wet or otherwise. In my judgment, although I may be wrong, Governor Smith would have had practically as many votes in Massachusetts if he had been bone-dry instead of wringing wet. People voted wet because they were for Al,—not for Al because they were wet.

Now I believe there are two classes of people in Massachusetts who are greatly disturbed over the prohibition amendment and who are tremendously interested to accomplish a change. There are, first, many of the wealthy and influential, whose wine cellars are empty, and who find it difficult to secure the supply to which they are accustomed and which they regard as essential to comfortable living. This class makes most of the noise.

Second, there is the class who miss the open saloon, who have been in the habit of constant drinking, and frequently, of drinking too much. They have no money or influence to make much clamor.

The Great Predominant Class

Then there is the great body of the people of this State who never have been in the habit of using regularly intoxicating liquors, who now go about their business day after day without giving it a thought, who are sober and contented, to whom the prohibition law causes no discomfort, and who are pleased with conditions where they can walk about the streets without constantly meeting "drunks," and where the great majority of the people are sober and industrious.

This is a government by the people under the Constitution. There can be, in my judgment, no fair objection to a referendum on this or any other question in which the people have a vital interest.

If the people of this State are against the Republican platform on the enforcement of this amendment, and if they are against the policy of the President under his oath and pledge to support the platform and the Constitution, if they welcome more crime and disorder, then this State is not a Republican State; but, in my judgment, it is the duty of the Republican Party to stand by all its principles, support its President, and keep its flag flying until sober common sense returns to the people; then, at least, the party will be standing for a principle and will be worthy of its founder, Lincoln.

The party will not be regarded as merely an organized appetite for political success. The Republican Party can elect the next senator from this State, but it must, in my judgment, be upon a platform standing squarely with the national platform, pledging support of law and order and indorsing our great President. President Hoover today is the greatest asset of the party. Abandon him and you have little left.

Sims Tells Why Navy Found It Wise to Banish Liquor

How the United States Navy banished alcoholic drinks from its vessels long before the advent of national prohibition was told by Rear Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. N., retired, at a meeting of the Cambridge Law Enforcement League.

"We've got prohibition in the navy because we had to have efficiency," Admiral Sims said in his address. "When the navy vessels were put on a competitive basis in gunnery, about 1900, the officers and men themselves outlawed liquor in order to make the shots that hit, which Theodore Roosevelt, at that time President, said were the 'only shots that count.'

"In the days when nearly five minutes were allowed to elapse between each shot from a naval gun, and hits were the exception, an unsteady hand or slow performance of duty were not serious drawbacks. But when from 8 to 15 shots a minute were fired, requiring the bringing up from below of 14-inch shells and 500-pound charges of powder at these rapid intervals, the slightest unsteadiness could not be risked. The unofficial bar and the cocktail were ostracized and finally banished."

The economic losses resulting from a free flow of alcoholic liquor were discussed by Thomas Nixon Carver, professor of economics at Harvard University. High-speed, delicate and powerful machines require steadiness of hand and a clear eye, he said. The power per man used in industry in the United States is twice that in England, according to Mr. Carver. To return to any system which allows more alcohol to flow would be an economic mistake, Mr. Carver said in an appeal for Massachusetts not to allow its state enforcement act to be repealed.

Tarr Not in Line With Facts, Declares League in Denial

A formal denial of the charges made by Frederick H. Tarr, United States District Attorney, was made by the Constitutional Liberty League, following a special meeting of the executive board.

Mr. Tarr's statement that the League expended more than $74,000 toward the election of a wet Democrat Senator in 1926 is "not in accordance with the facts," the statement declared.

The total expenses of the Constitutional Liberty League during the 1926 campaign were $5762.10, the statement declared. This entire sum, it added, was contributed by residents of Massachusetts and no part of it was spent for the campaign of any candidate. The league, during the 1926 campaign, recommended the election of wet candidates if otherwise qualified for office, the statement said.

"We do not propose to let our organization, which is nonpartisan, be discredited even in the smallest degree by false statements," the statement continues. ". . . The league is engaged in an honest and entirely proper effort to rid the country and state of a law which is proved to be a failure and a serious menace to the people."

A "mere appeal to party loyalty" the statement declares, should not be allowed to stand in the way of a solution of the prohibition problem.

Montana-Idaho Dry Official Is Ordered to Washington

WASHINGTON (AP)—Dr. James M. Doran, Prohibition Commissioner, on Jan. 31 ordered John F. J. Herbert, dry administrator for Montana and Idaho, to come here for investigation of charges reported against him through Senators Borah of Idaho and Wheeler of Montana.

The prohibition commissioner and Mr. Borah also engaged in an exchange of letters over the administrator. Dr. Doran wrote Mr. Borah and asked him for the charges against Mr. Herbert. The senator replied the prohibition bureau already had the charges.

Frank S. Flynn in the legal department of the prohibition unit has supplied Mr. Borah with a record which he says tells of an investigation of Mr. Herbert when the latter was Administrator for Maryland. Mr. Borah said Mr. Flynn told him this record on Mr. Herbert was in the hands of the prohibition bureau at the time Mr. Herbert recently was transferred from Baltimore to Idaho.

Villard of Century Club Says He Saw No Liquor There

NEW YORK (AP)—Only one member of the Century Club, accused by Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa, of serving cocktails to its members, could be found Jan. 31 who would comment on the charges. The lone member was Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of The Nation, who said:

"I have been a member of the club for years and never saw anything of the kind Senator Brookhart charges."

Mr. Villard generally is rated as a "dry."

Comment among lawyers at the Federal Building was that no action would be taken on Mr. Brookhart's charges.

Kentucky Dry Officials Aloof

WASHINGTON (AP)—Federal officers must play a lone hand in enforcing the prohibition law in Covington and Newport, Ky., Sawyer Smith, District Attorney, told a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee here Jan. 31, saying that state and city officers gave no co-operation.

HOUSE COMMITTEE NAMED

Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House of Representatives, has appointed on the House committee which will make plans for the commemoration of the tercentenary of the Great and General Court, the following representatives: George E. Briggs of Lexington, George P. Anderson of Boston, Clarence S. Luitweiler of Newton, Lemuel W. Standish of Stoneham, Charles R. Damon of Williamsburg, Henry E. Day of Salem, W. P. Hickey of Boston, Jeremiah J. Healey of Natick, and Joseph M. Roach of North Adams.

CIVIL SERVICE FOR FIRE CHIEFS

Elliot H. Goodwin, Civil Service Commissioner for Boston, is in accord with the belief of members of the Fire Chiefs' Club of Massachusetts that a law should be enacted to place department chiefs under civil service rules or the tenure of office law. Frequently vacancies for chiefs in the department have not been filled by suitable men, Mr. Goodwin said.

CHAINS DRIVEN TO NEW METHOD, MANAGER SAYS

He Claims Competition Makes Better Service and Credit Necessary

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Chain stores are being driven by competition between rival systems to abandon their strict economy of service and begin making delivery of purchases and extending credits, it was stated here by Merritt Lum, general manager of the retail stores of Montgomery Ward & Co., speaking at the Central Y. M. C. A. forum.

"Having come to a level on price competition," said Mr. Lum, "the chains are being forced into this new service which is foreign to the standards set down by the founders of chain systems. The cash-and-carry system, two of the fundamental economies which enabled the chains to cut prices, are being abandoned in some instances, and this tendency is significant."

Another chain store development which is receiving considerable study is the branching out into new lines. The original chain stores concerned themselves chiefly with convenience items, said Mr. Lum, such as groceries, candy, soda fountains and notions. They have branched into furniture, radio, and larger merchandise which has to be "sold," not merely placed in the buyer's way. Sometimes these articles have to be sold with "high-pressure" salesmanship, another departure from the original idea.

"Chains in these original lines of merchandising are making progress," he said, "but they are not and probably will not make as great progress as did the stores dealing in convenience items.

"I believe the future of the chain store depends to a considerable extent on the personality of those operating the individual stores of the great chains. The chains are making an effort to meet this personality competition, still the stronghold of the independent storekeeper, by inducing their managers to employ the pleasant words, the smiling eyes and the friendly treatment which are a powerful trade magnet.

"To this end the chain stores are endeavoring, through a bonus system, to give the local manager some stake in the success of his enterprise, to make him feel somewhat as an independent retailer who knows that as a result of his efforts in his store he will make or lose money."

This bonus system was made necessary, Mr. Lun said, by the fact that the chain store is pretty much of a machine, and operates on a standardized basis. The big planning is done from the top, and the man down in the ranks running the store has to take a good many orders. That has its advantages, he said, but it has its disadvantages in destroying too much of the initiative of the local man.

INSURANCE BILL OPPOSED

Proposals that the State enter the insurance business, with especial reference to the House Bill No. 202, which would provide for automobile state fund insurance, were opposed by speakers who addressed the annual meeting of the Insurance Federation of Massachusetts.

GOODRICH MAINE CANDIDATE

YORK HARBOR, Me. (AP)—Charles G. Goodrich, president of the board of directors of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company of Akron, O., has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for the Maine House of Representatives in the June primaries.

AMUSEMENTS

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A New Comedy
NOW AT BIJOU THEATRE West 45th Street
Evgs. 8:50. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40.

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Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Evgs. 8:30
Journey's End
by R. C. Sherriff

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BITTER SWEET
Florenz Ziegfeld & Arch Selwyn Presentation of Charles Cochran's Production
ZIEGFELD THEATRE 54 St. & 6th Av. Pop. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. Seats $1.00, $2.00, $3.00. No Tax. Entire Mezzanine $4.00.

MAJESTIC 44 W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30.
The International Musical Triumph
A WONDERFUL NIGHT
("Die Fledermaus")
by JOHANN STRAUSS
Evenings 600 Seats $1 to $3

OLD RIALTO THEATRE, HOBOKEN
"The Blue and the Gray"
Famous old melodrama presented by Christopher Morley in the manner of the 60's
An evening of rare fun and entertainment.
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"The Biggest Laugh Hit in Years"
SAM H. HARRIS presents
June Moon
By RING LARDNER and GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
BROADHURST 44 St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:30

BERKELEY SQUARE
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LYCEUM THEATRE, 45 St., E. of B'way
Evenings 8:30 Mats. Thurs. and Sat.

BOSTON

COPLEY Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 2:30 Evgs. 8:30
The Middle Watch
THE LAUGH OF A LIFETIME

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
JORDAN HALL
Sat. Aft., Feb. 1, at 3 NIKOLAI
ORLOFF
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Winter Calls for Blue Skies, Snowy Hillsides, Steely Ice and Rosy Cheeks

Upper Left—The Bob Sled With Its Merry Crew Takes a Steep Bank on a Turn at Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, N. Y. Left Center—Little Brother, Holding on Tight and Peeping Out Over a Shielding Shoulder, Takes a Ride With Big Brother on a Sled at St. Moritz, Switzerland. Lower Left—Lining Up in the Initial Formation for What Promises to Be a Snap-the-Whip With an Unusual Snapper at Ferndale, N. Y. Upper Center—The Keen Slipping Shuffle of the Ski on a Hard-Packed Snow Falls Softly on the Ear of the Cross-Country Hiker on a Crisp, Cold Day at the Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, N. Y. Lower Center—Big Sister Takes Little Sister Pig-o-Back, Skis and All and With a Firm Chin Grip, for a Ski Jaunt Over the Snow at St. Moritz, Switzerland. Upper Inset—Canadians and Americans Take Particular Delight in Curling—Which Someone Has Called the Shuffle-Board of the Ice—on the Famous Rinks at St. Moritz. Lower Inset—Whizzing at Dizzy Speed Before a Brisk Northern Breeze Past the Mark in Sail Skating, Which Is a Favorite Winter Sport on the Bays Near Stockholm, Sweden. Upper Right—This Chubby Youngster Is All Bundled Up to Slide Belly-Bumps, With No Danger of Getting Too Much Snow Down His Neck—Not That He'd Care, but Mother Might. Lower Right—The Ice Cave on Mt. Mitre, Lake Louise, in the Canadian Rockies, Gives One a Chance to Explore the Glacier of Which the Cave Is a Part.

P. & A. ©Keystone Ewing Galloway J. C. Allen From Ewing Galloway P. & A. ©Keystone Ewing Galloway

SWITZERLAND OBSERVES ITS INDEPENDENCE

Originally 22 States, Little Mountainous Republic Is Noted for Its Unity

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—Independence Day was recently celebrated here in Geneva. At dawn the booming of cannon woke one; during the morning impressive services were held in the great cathedral and in all the other many churches; in the afternoon there were parades and military music; while in the evening banquets were held, at which the national hymn was sung.

The city of Geneva and the canton surrounding it, comprising an area of about 10 miles square, somewhat in the form of an arrowhead projecting into France from the extreme southwest corner of Switzerland, have a distinguished history and a noble tradition of which they are very proud. Geneva considers itself a separate state and is jealous of its independence. And in this respect it resembles the other 21 states in the little country of Switzerland. This land is made up of 25 cantons or half-cantons, some of which are even smaller than Geneva and all of which are very pretentious. The largest of them contains 674,000 inhabitants and the smallest 14,000, yet they all demand equal consideration and the smallest are the proudest, since they are the original founders of the state.

The 4,000,000 people who live in Switzerland speak four different languages. Every little state retains its own flag and ensign with the common flag and seal mounting above them all. And this impressive progress of the united states of Switzerland is held by many to be an example of the advance Europe might make toward unity during the present century.

Until the middle of last century the 22 sovereign states of Switzerland were absolutely independent in most matters. They had 11 different foot measures, 60 kinds of yard measure, 87 sorts of measures for grain, 81 for liquids and 50 for weight. Besides the official Swiss coinage, two varieties of French money, as well as the money of Brabant, Bavaria and Württemberg served as legal tender. For decades it proved impossible to form a tariff union and the 22 little states continually took commercial measures against each other. There were 400 different tariff taxes and customs houses at every cantonal border. Every bridge collected toll. On the main road passing through the canton of Tessin to the very important Alpine pass of St. Gothard one had to pay duty on his merchandise at 13 different places, and each time he had to unload it in order to weigh it. The manufacturers in the eastern Swiss cantons, when shipping their products west into France, actually sent them around their own country in order to avoid internal tariff walls.

Yet, in spite of all these antagonisms, by means of a process almost completely free from violence and for 80 years absolutely free from recourse to force, these 25 Swiss states, without submitting to the domination or hegemony of any one among them, have worked out a strong central government and created so powerful a feeling of unity that every Swiss is as devoutly attached to his heterogeneous fatherland as the most pronounced nationalist in any country. The famous Swiss slogan of "one for all and all for one," in the course of many decades, has peaceably brought about an effective oneness without suppressing the diversities and local loyalties of the all.

BRITAIN'S TELEPHONE USERS INCREASE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A substantial increase in British telephones during 1929 is recorded in a recent issue of the Telegraph and Telephone Journal. At the end of 1929 there were 1,886,500 telephones in Great Britain and northern Ireland. The increase during the year was 127,000. Steady progress was also made in the conversion to the automatic system, 40 new automatic exchanges, including 16 in London, being opened.

The Anglo-Continental telephone traffic is growing so rapidly that arrangements are to be made in the coming financial year for new submarine cables to France and Belgium. These will also carry circuits to Germany, Switzerland, Italy and other countries.

LABOR EXPECTS BIG GAINS IN JAPAN'S VOTING

Socialists Hope to Double Representation at Coming General Election

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO—Preparations already are on foot for the Japanese elections, which are expected some time in March.

The Labor parties are getting ready for their second general election. Property qualification for suffrage was removed the year before the last elections were held. At that time seven proletarian representatives were returned. This time general political opinion concedes that the Labor groups probably will seat 15 in the Lower House. It is probable that about 80 candidates will contest the 466 seats for Labor.

Candidacy is limited to those able to post rather high monetary forfeits. If a candidate polls fewer than 10 per cent of the votes cast in his constituency, he loses his bond. This provision makes it difficult for the proletarian parties to place a great number of candidates in the field. Another factor tends also to reduce their number. This is the manner in which the various districts are represented. Instead of dividing a prefecture or district into precincts, with one representative for each, the Japanese law may assign seven representatives to the prefecture, ruling that the seven receiving the greatest number of votes shall be returned.

Under such conditions the proletarian parties are careful not to forfeit their cash deposits, placing but one candidate in each prefecture or other voting district and concentrating their strength as much as possible.

In the last election the labor groups parceled out the constituencies among themselves to prevent duplications as much as possible. There are 48 prefectures in Japan but many of the more populous are divided into districts, each with several representatives.

So far 80 proletarian candidates have been announced. They are divided among the Social Democratic Party, the Japan Mass Party, the Labor and Agrarian Party, and the Common Front Party. Most of these will run in Tokyo, Osaka, Yokohama and Kobe, where Socialism is most highly developed.

Emigrants to Keep British Pensions

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Pensions Act, recently enacted in Britain, has removed what in the past has often been a reason why men and women, although unemployed in their own country, have shown unwillingness to leave it for more prosperous lands like the United States and Canada, where the prospect of obtaining work has been brighter. "So long as I remain at home," the argument has been, "the state will support me in the last resort. If I go I shall lose this certainty." This is now no longer to be the case, so far as concerns state pensions payable to widows and others who emigrate to British dominions overseas—but not if they go to the United States or any other country not under the British flag.

Subscribers to the British state insurance scheme, who are not actually receiving pensions, are allowed under the act in some cases to keep up their insurance after they have settled in outlying parts of the Empire, by paying pensions contributions direct to the Ministry of Health in London, and will thus qualify for these provisions in the future on substantially the same terms as persons living in the British Isles.

Persons who have settled in the British Dominions within the last year or two, and were insured when they left, may, in certain circumstances, avail themselves of these privileges.

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'DOLLAR ABROAD' BELIEVED AID IN PEACE MOVE

American Capital in Europe Said to Be Force for World Amity

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The penetration of the American dollar into European countries is one of the main forces that will tend to make for world peace, Prof. Alvin Hansen of the University of Minnesota predicted before the Third International Congress in session here.

The Congress is an organization of university students and faculty men, who meet for the purpose of "discovering ways to international cooperation." The theme of the 1930 sessions is "The Dollar Abroad."

Professor Hansen, who spent last year in Germany on a Guggenheim fellowship, said that he supported the school of German economists who look upon the expansion of American capital as a peace move.

Germany does not fear foreign domination as a result of American participation in her industrial development, he said. The American dollar is increasing Germany's efficiency and raising its standard of living, but Americans are not supplanting Germans, he pointed out, explaining that natives are employed for executive as well as the lower positions.

The American dollar is linking the industrial as well as the political interests of both countries, Professor Hansen said. He attributed favorable reception to the American dollar to the prevailing high rate of intelligence in Germany.

"It may be stated as a general theory," he said, "that a nation with a high intelligence quotient welcomes foreign capital, while the one with a low intelligence level regards it as a menace."

The speaker declared that America's system of mass production is being questioned from a cultural viewpoint. The diversity of consumption standards preserves multi-colored community traditions and customs, he said. These will be obliterated, the Europeans fear, through mass production which will tend to standardize dress and customs.

GIFT FROM SCOTTISH CHURCH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—The Church of Scotland has gifted to the Livingstone National Memorial at Blantyre, Lanarkshire, an exhibition in the form of a large model of the mission station at Blantyre, South Africa. The memorial, which was opened by the Duchess of York in the autumn, continues to attract large numbers of visitors, but the lack of a hall is proving a serious drawback.

Tribute to Briand From Dutch Admirers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM—A tile picture commemorating the sittings of the recent second Hague reparations conference was presented to Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, by a number of his Dutch admirers at The Hague, as a token of their appreciation of his active labor in the cause of peace.

The Dutch tiles present a view of the inner-court buildings, between the walls of which the two Hague reparation conferences were held. The picture, designed by the artist, Leon Seneff, was manufactured by the famous Dutch pottery and tile works, "De Porseleyne Fles" at Delft.

Dr. J. F. Soesman expressed the wish that the emblem of the picture, "Si vis pacem para pacem" (If you desire peace, prepare for peace), might inspire M. Briand in his work, till the final purpose which is the hope of all mankind, will have been reached.

M. Briand, who showed grateful appreciation for the souvenir, said he only accepted it on the condition that the praise addressed to him, should be shared with the late Dr. Stresemann, adding that this excellent statesman had done so much to overcome the difficulties of the first Hague conference.

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Gloves for busy women—kept fresh easily they "wash" so perfectly.
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A quality that we sell by the thousands—they come direct from our foreign offices, hence our low price. Lovely colors in the new dull pinky beige shades—five from light to dark—one medium gray shade.
Sizes 5½ to 8
Mail or telephone orders filled. Phone HUBbard 4250 till 9:30 p. m. Today and Saturday opposite main elevators. Filene's, street floor.

Household Arts and Crafts

Springs and Mattresses

FULLY as important as a bed with attractive lines is one which is pleasant for rest and sleep. Of course, the springs and mattress are what make a bed comfortable, and the modern manufacturer has given a great deal of thought to construction. Instead of the wooden frame, therefore, we now have the carefully tempered, all-steel bedspring. The majority of these are of the standard size to fit either a wooden or metal bed. Many, too, are capable of being extended, if desired, for a bow foot. Uncovered springs are kept clean fairly easily, and, moreover, they do not squeak, and they yield evenly to the body. Box springs, however, are more permanent and evenly balanced.

The coil spring leads for comfort. The coils may be deep single cones on a steel-drop slat bottom, with tied tops, or, if they are of somewhat better construction, they will have extra coils to tie together also the centers of the main coils. This type of coil spring has the maximum of elasticity. The number of the coils varies between 120 and 140. A double decker is a particularly luxurious type of spring because of its increased resiliency.

A number of new designs in springs now have stabilizers on each side of the frame to keep the spring from side away or sagging.

Adapting the Style to the Person

There is even a greater variety in the kinds of mattresses. Much study has been given lately to designing them for indiv ual needs. For example, something soft and yielding is required by small people, so for them a mattress must not be too solid. No mattress will sag in the middle, of course, with an up-to-date spring of good construction, though the edge of the bed must not be used as a seat if both spring and mattress are to retain their shape.

The fillings are various. Cotton, silk floss or kapok, and curled hair are among the most popular. Cotton is least expensive and makes a hard mattress for those who prefer it. Both imported and domestic cotton is used, but the long staple cotton is best for this "packs" less. A 50-pound weight is standard for a good cotton mattress of this kind. Another type of cotton mattress which is satisfactory has springs that are covered with a layer of cotton top and bottom. One of the most inexpensive cotton mattresses is made of cotton linters felted and cleaned.

Silk floss or kapok, which is a vegetable fiber hailing from Java, is usually made into mattresses, weighing from 35 to 45 pounds. It is carefully aerated, and this makes a silk floss mattress seem as full as others, because the kapok is fluffy. It responds well to a weekly airing and sunning, for this apparently increases its bulk when it becomes matted or flattened. After several years' use, it pays to have such a mattress made over by the addition of more floss. Still another kind of mattress has a floss center encased in cotton. This combines the virtues of floss with the economy of cotton, to some extent.

A hair mattress probably has no equal, for horsehair, processed for cleanliness, does not mat like other fibers. It is light and warm and very elastic. It is made from both the long and short hairs, the best of which are imported from South America. To prevent breaking the long hairs, a hair mattress should never be beaten. Instead, it should be turned over and aired frequently.

Care and Covers

All mattresses can be cleaned with a brush or vacuum cleaner. If it becomes necessary to wash off a spot, it should be dried as quickly as possible with a dry cloth, and sunshine. Because it is best to turn any mattress often, it is obvious again, why weight is a consideration.

Covers for the up-to-date mattress include drilling, art ticking and art sateen in attractive colorings. Many resemble cretonne in pattern.

The edges are finished in three styles—plain, rolled or "imperial," which designates the amount of tacking employed to hold the mattress trig and square. The best are tacked in rows of four along the sides. On top, the mattress is tufted with strong twine held in place with tufts of cotton or leather. Cotton tufts are being used most today as they are said to remain in place better.

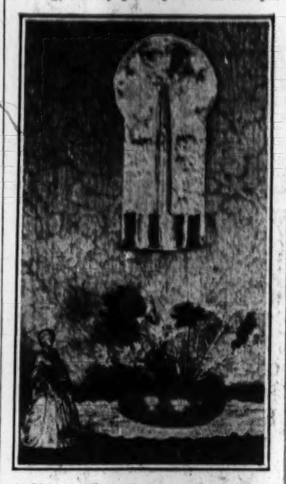
Both spring and mattress can be kept in better condition with a removable slip cover that can be laundered.

Brass Candle Sconce

WOULD the reader suspect the very creditable looking candle sconce illustrated on this page, of having once been part of a mere sign advising the general public about traveling checks? So far no one seeing the object even near at hand has ever guessed its secret.

All stories have a beginning, so one must start this in the proper manner. In old Deerfield, Mass., in one of the houses rich in antiques and history, there is a candle sconce, to all appearances like this. One day a picture that showed this sconce very clearly came to the hands of an antique lover. One may be an antique lover and yet fail to possess all the ancient objects desired, so when some time later, his eyes fell on an old brass sign which had been laid aside, he saw the possibility of reproducing the lovely sconce. With the fondness for really old things exists usually a deep appreciation of the craftsmanship behind them, and a delight in working with one's hands. By such skill a brass sign was metamorphosed, and a home acquired a gleaming brass sconce.

One piece of brass was cut to form the back piece. This measures 10 inches in height and is four inches wide in the straight part, while the circle on top measures five inches across. From the illustration it can be seen how this was marked off. The bottom part was hammered with a ball peen hammer and given a rough effective surface. The circle which forms the top was left smooth with lines radiating from the center and an edging. To define the edge a line was made one-half an inch from the outside of the circle. If one were to peer closely at it one would see that it appears not a straight line but has the effect of tiny rows of lines. To achieve this result a knife was used with rather a blunt point on the blade. It was fixed firmly in the brass on the line followed and worked, or "wiggled," carefully back and forth to the left and right. A small circle in the center was made and radiating from it are other lines made in the same manner. They give the sunburst effect so popular years ago. For the outer edge, plain straight lines starting at the irregular line reach to the edge of the brass. When this work was done the circle was bent ever so slightly here and there, conveying a suggestion of fluting, barely perceptible in the picture yet enough to give more character and depth to the whole. A small hole was tapped in the center of the top by which to hang the sconce.



A Modern Reproduction by an Amateur Craftsman of a Colonial Candle Sconce in Deerfield, Mass.

The decorative part being done there remained the bottom to hold the candle and the rim which hides it. An inch and three-quarters in depth and just less than four inches in width is the piece which was soldered on the bottom of the completed back. A circle of brass had to be soldered to this for the candle holder. To hide the candle holder itself and finish the sconce there was a straight piece of brass which goes around the edge of the base and was soldered in place. This strip was left plain. As a result of the plain and hammered finishes the sconce displays itself admirably, the hammered surface reflecting the candlelight in myriad tiny rays and the plain part balancing it by the stronger, more brilliant reflection.

Thus the candle sconce of today, thoughtfully worked out and with pleasure in the process, is lovely enough to stand beside its predecessor, which is many miles away. No, it isn't old, but it has given the owner satisfaction in the making and the delight that comes with owning a beautiful thing.

Frozen Cranberry Desserts

Frozen Fruit

WASH cranberries to make 4 cupfuls, add 2½ cupfuls of boiling water, ½ cupful of brown sugar and 1 cupful of corn sirup. Simmer for 15 minutes, then force the mixture through a sieve. When the purée is cool, beat in 1 cupful of shredded pineapple drained and pour the mixture into a covered tin can or other suitable mold, holding a pound. Freeze by setting the can in equal parts of ice and salt. As water accumulates, drain it off and replace by more ice and salt mixed in the same proportions. From four to five hours will be required for freezing.

When electric refrigeration is available, pour the mixture into the refrigerator pan and place it in the freezing unit. In about an hour, or when the mixture is partially frozen, turn it into a cold bowl and whip with the rotary egg-beater until it is perfectly smooth. Return to the refrigerator pan, place again in the freezing unit and leave. In about two and one-half hours, beat the mixture a second time, return it to the pan and leave it in the freezing unit until needed.

Such frozen dishes composed largely of water are best when eaten as soon as they reach the desired consistency. The longer they stand, the more icy they become.

Cranberry Frappé

Boil 1 quart of cranberries with 2 cupfuls of water for 10 minutes. Strain through a wire sieve, add to the purée 2½ cupfuls of sugar, stir well and boil until the sugar is dissolved. When cold, add ½ of a cupful of lemon juice and freeze to a mush in 3 parts ice to 1 of salt. Pack in 4 parts of ice to 1 of salt. Some experts add to this recipe the stiffly-beaten white of an egg when the frappé is nearly frozen, then finish freezing.

For freezing in the electric refrigerator, follow the directions given with the previous recipe.

Cranberry Bavarian Cream

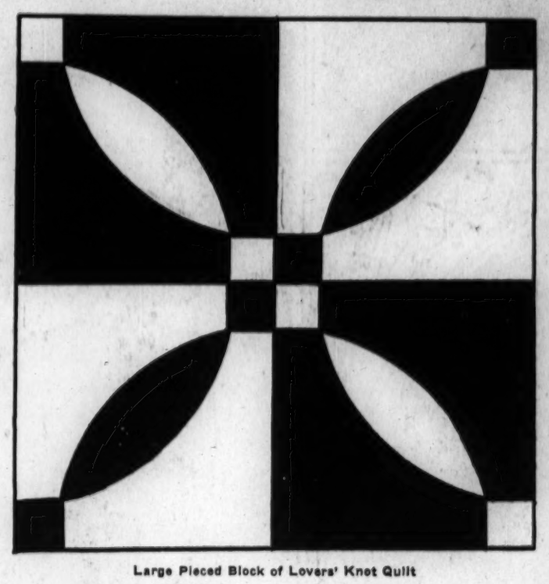
Soak 1 tablespoonful of gelatine in 4 tablespoonfuls of cold water, then dissolve by setting the container in boiling water. Whip 2 cupfuls of double cream to a stiff froth, add 1 cupful of sugar and the liquid gelatine. Leave the basin in a pan of ice until the mixture begins to thicken perceptibly, then beat in 1 cupful of strained and sweetened cranberry juice to which has been added 4 tablespoonfuls of juice from maraschino cherries, and pour into a mold. Seal and pack in equal parts of ice and salt. It will require about four hours for freezing.

With electric refrigeration, pour the mixture into the refrigerator pan and leave in the freezing unit until it is hard enough to slice and hold its shape. For a lighter, more fluffy cream, beat a couple of times during the freezing process as previously described. Between five and seven hours are required for freezing by this method. It is always well to make such desserts in the morning if they are to be used at night.

Cranberry Sherbet

To 2 cupfuls of purée from stewed cranberries add the strained juice from 3 oranges and 2 cupfuls of granulated sugar. Freeze until mushy in 3 parts of ice to 1 of salt, then whip in the stiffly-beaten whites of 2 eggs and finish freezing. Keep packed until time to serve in 4 parts of ice to 1 of salt.

With electric refrigeration, follow the directions given for freezing in the first recipe.



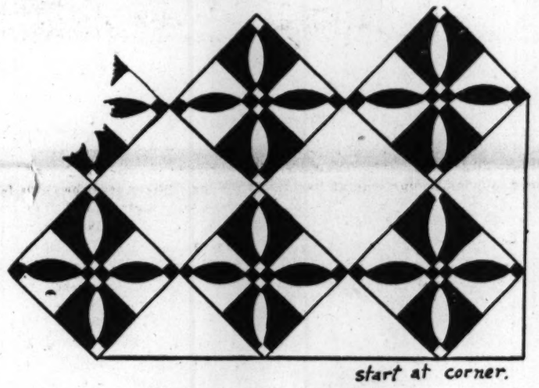
Large Pieced Block of Lovers' Knot Quilt

Lovers' Knot Quilt Pattern

THE quilt pattern known as the "Lovers' Knot" is very attractive worked out in orange and white, pink and white, blue and white, or some other two-color combination. After a paper or cardboard pattern is made, an equal number of white and colored pieces is to be cut accordingly. In sewing the material hold the goods in loosely around the curves of the ovals, so that the square will lie flat when opened out.

The large squares are each composed of four smaller squares, made according to the illustration. In putting the large squares together, one should begin with a corner of the quilt, placing the squares corner to corner, and leaving a white block to fill the spaces between the pieced blocks. The colored spindles should fit together, so as to make four long bars throughout the length of the quilt.

Five large blocks about 11 inches square are required for the length of the quilt, and four for the width, placed corner to corner. The old rule for the size of a quilt for a double bed calls for a length of 2½ yards and a width of 2 yards. This requires 2½ yards of each color. Then, if there is a border, which in this case is very effective, it will not need to be pieced. It should be about 2 inches wide. Two widths of muslin are used for the lining. A diamond or fan pattern is suitable for the quilting after the piecing is done.



A Section of a Lovers' Knot Quilt.

Salad Dressings

Yolk of 1 egg; 1½ tablespoonfuls of salad oil; 1½ tablespoonfuls of sugar; 1½ teaspoonfuls of salt; 1½ teaspoonfuls of made mustard; 3 tablespoonfuls of cream; 2 tablespoonfuls of vinegar.

Mix in the above order and stir as each ingredient is added. Kept in a corked bottle, it will keep for some time.

Another

Yolks of 2 eggs; 1 teaspoonful of sugar; 1 teaspoonful of made mustard; 1 teaspoonful of salt with a dash of pepper; 1 tablespoonful of taragon vinegar; 2 tablespoonfuls of malt vinegar; 3 tablespoonfuls of milk or cream; 3 tablespoonfuls of salad oil.

Mix the yolks slowly with a wooden spoon. Add oil, mustard, salt, sugar and pepper. Then add the vinegar drop by drop, stirring all the time. Lastly add the milk or cream. Put in a double saucepan and stir until the mixture is the consistency of cream; then bottle. This will keep for some time.

The Linen Picture

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

A PICTURE that can be put through the washtub and emerge as fair to look upon as when it first emanated from the hand and the needle of its maker, is a newcomer to æsthetics. A recent exhibition in London, in which the possibilities, proper to the artistic use of fine linens, were demonstrated, included a number of effective pictures composed entirely of linen appliqués upon a linen groundwork, the stitchery serving to emphasize outlines, introduce additional color notes and generally to accentuate the artistry of the whole.

The modern colored woodcut of gay flower groups, which has for some time enjoyed a great vogue in decorative schemes, may be expressed with peculiar success in this linen treatment, the petals and leaves, broadly designed, being simple to cut out, the dyed linens suiting themselves admirably to the representation of brightly hued blossoms; and basket, bowl and vase forms, combined with the flowers, being similarly simple to suggest in the appliqué technique.

A nursery screen, in which a detachable pair of linen curtains run along a couple of metal rods, fixed to the frame of each leaf, commends itself as being both practical and appealing. For each curtain, capable of being laundered again and again, has a deep dado of applied landscape, peopled with fairies, rabbits and birds. And "Over the hills and far away" is suggested by an over-the-fireplace picture of clouds and mountains, likely to make a great claim on the attention of an imaginative child.

Painted linen is another notion for a wall-hanging. This is conceived on the grand scale, and is intended for hanging after the manner of a medieval tapestry.

Echoing Old Times

A novel electric lamp, especially designed for bedroom and nursery use, is fashioned along the quaint lines of an old-fashioned kerosene lamp. To carry out this resemblance still further, the lamp is so arranged that the light can be increased or diminished in five different degrees, giving the same effect as the raising or lowering of the wick in the old-time oil lamp. These variations are even accomplished by a rotary movement, as of turning a wick up or down, instead of the usual pressing of a button or pulling of a chain when an electric light is to be turned on or off. Shades in several appropriate designs are made for these interesting lamps, so that the completed article has won for itself a place in the rank of "best sellers" in its department, and is said to be very popular as a gift item.

Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Mother-and-Daughter Co-operation

LAST Friday in this column we gave some thoughts on home making as expressed by high-school girls. Today mothers have some remarks to make about the same subject but from the viewpoint of other members of the family.

One woman says that she recognizes and accepts gratefully the fact that her high school daughter considers herself an important factor in their home life and she is able to turn this sense of responsibility on the part of the girl into channels which act beneficially upon the entire family. She often consults her daughter on matters of menus, color schemes, time and financial affairs and other matters which deal directly with the welfare and happiness of everyone concerned. By consulting her and often giving her entire charge of some social affair or other form of entertainment which is to be carried on in the home she is teaching the girl to turn her talents to good advantage and to find out that planning and systematizing are important matters in home management, in other words, that things do not "just happen" when home affairs run smoothly.

* * *

Two other mothers have definite days of each week when certain duties are shifted to the shoulders of the girl. One of these women takes one afternoon and evening each week when she is away from home. She attends a concert or visits in the home of a friend and her daughter is responsible for the preparing and serving of the evening meal for the family, for supervising the study hour for younger members of the family, in this case four in number, and for making certain that no subsequent confusion in the arrangement of the rooms or the manners of the children results. She stated that this experiment was begun because she herself felt the urge for more social contacts, but that when she observed the sense of responsibility and even pleasure which the experience had aroused in her daughter she continued it even to the point of taking her "day off" when occasionally she would really prefer to remain at home.

The other mother had much the same plan except that her free time was taken by allowing herself added rest on Saturday mornings. On these mornings her daughter, having no reason for hurrying out to school, was given the responsibility of preparing the breakfast and starting the work of the morning. This has taught the girl the importance of planning ahead; she has the table partly laid before retiring the previous evening, and she delights in arranging fresh flowers on the table, and serving attractive and dainty breakfasts. She has the work of the day well in hand before mother arrives on the scene of action.

* * *

As a result of the co-operation between mother and daughter in one home, interior decorating has been decided upon as the career for which the girl will prepare herself. She says that she had no interest in the subject until her mother began to consult her on points of furniture arrangement, color harmony and other matters in their own home, and then, when she was given permission to redecorate and furnish her own room exactly as she wished to, within certain financial limits, she became so fascinated with the possibilities of the subject that her decision to follow interior recon... as a profession was made.

Matters of recreation, reading, music and entertainment in the home were repeatedly mentioned as subjects in which high school girls took great interest.

Ingenious Aids

THERE are many new facilities for drying the small things which usually are laundered at home. These are useful alike in the large home, the tiny apartment, or in the room of the person who is "on the wing."

A certain clothes hanger is a tiny affair in itself but it provides 40 feet of drying space. The rack of eight wooden bars fits closely against the ceiling and is lowered or raised by a pulley to the desired height.

For the home where silk stockings are washed in moments snatched from the tail-end of busy hours there is a clever hanger which is as good looking as it is useful. The smartest of bathrooms would not be defaced by it. The rack has four smoothly finished racks which turn. Across the top the slim figures of two modern youths recline back to back. A heavy silk cord for hanging completes this highly useful little article.

The traveler may tuck a tiny clothesline into her bag and be prepared on her trip to dry any of the little things she prefers to take care of herself. This clothesline unwinds from a small case like a tape measure with a spring.

Not Big but 'Spry'

There is a tiny vacuum cleaner which weighs only a few pounds but which cleans rugs as well as smaller things. It is not an attachment to a large vacuum cleaner but a diminutive reproduction of one, designed to be used for cleaning upholstery curtains, and places too small to be reached by the cleaner of regular size. Instead of bothering with attachments, two people may clean a room at the same time, one using the larger cleaner for the rug; the other cleaning the upholstery and curtains with the small machine.

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THE HOME FORUM

One Monaco Night

"FINE evenin', sir." The words broke rudely into the thread of my thoughts. Looking up, I saw an English sailor, a wide-shouldered, slim-hipped young chap in nautical cap and trousers, with the word "Pierette" in white on the breast of his jersey.

"Mind if I sit down, sir?" and, as I nodded, he dropped lightly to the parapet beside me. We were sitting on one of the two great granite walls which, extending outward, one from the Rock of Monaco, the other from the Monte Carlo cliff, form the Port of Monaco. It was nine of an April evening and the moon, curved like an Algerian scimitar, hung at its zenith. Behind us lay the sea, then the promontory of Cap Martin, and a little beyond Italian Bordighera with its palms and carnations. On the cliff above, Monte Carlo was busy with its own preoccupations. Before us the harbor lay motionless, like a flat sapphire, but flecked with the moon's gold and with ruby and emerald flashes from the lighthouses. Directly across the harbor stood the town of Condamine, ancient settlement of the Romans, and out of it rose sheerly the great bulk of Mt. Tête de Chien, lights glowing in the windows of its dwellings. Since the buildings themselves were invisible, it appeared that the mountain was honeycombed with caverns, each rosy with firelight.

Wrapped in silence we sat, while waves lapped softly against the mole. On the heights of La Turbie rose the great marble monument to Cæsar Augustus, which had watched through the centuries so many comings and goings. Spellbound, I settled my back against the wall and surrendered to the splendor of the scene.

"Isn't she a beauty, sir?" broke in the sailor again, pointing to a yacht that lay moored to the quay below us. She was a beauty, in very fact; a long slim thing, with a tapering bowsprit jutting out over gilt scroll-work, reminiscent of figurehead days; with tall slender masts and a round buff funnel.

"That's my ship, sir. We're just over from Naples, and next week we're bound out through Gib for Cowes and 'ome, sir."

I complimented him on his charge.

"To my way of thinkin', sir, the 'Pierette' is a ship. Since we can't 'ave sail these days, we can at least lay their lines like a sailer an' build 'em with beauty. Look at 'er curves, sir. Built to ride the sea, sir, like a jockey with the proper sense for a 'orse's feelin's. Now take a look at that one there, sir, the 'Buccaneer.' That's the way they're buildin' 'em nowadays."

The yacht he indicated was slightly smaller than the "Pierette" and altogether of a different color; steel plates, a bow like a razor blade, and the bulging stern of a battleship. Her funnels were elliptical and short. There was no bowsprit whatever and her masts were tubular metal affairs, with obviously but one use: that of supporting the radio antenna.

"A nice bit o' work, sir, an' 'er crew is a little bit of all right, but I'm 'appier on the 'Pierette.' But then, sir, the howner 'as a right to 'is fawncy, as 'e's payin' for it. 'E's a Yank, sir. Some kind of a king, the lads were tellin' me. Oh yes, a 'Soap King,' sir! That was it."

He lapsed into silence and I groped for the broken thread. Ships, that was it. I had been thinking of the ships which, throughout the centuries, had sailed over Mare Nostrum, around the Rock into Monaco Harbor. The cavemen of the Rochers Rouges had, undoubtedly, been first to essay the deep in coracles of withes and skins. Then, through the long centuries, who had followed? In the dawn of history, came the Phœnicians in their biremes, fashioned of the fir trees of Senir and the tall cedars of Lebanon; the image of some pagan idol for a figurehead, awnings of "blue and purple from the isles of Elishah," and sailcloth of "fine linen with broidered work from Egypt." After the Phœnicians had come the Greeks, with their "passion for deep and high and beautiful things," and after them—

This time my reverie was broken by a trumpet note. Some French destroyer, probably, on a courtesy visit to the Principality. No, I was wrong. There came the creak and wash of oars; not a pair, but many pairs in steady unison. I could hear a man, chanting time like the coxswain of a racing shell, and beating the rhythm on a wooden block—clip clop! clip clop! clip clop!

And then into the harbor of ancient Hercules, propelled by the strokes of nigh a hundred oars, there moved the most wondrous craft these eyes of mine have ever beheld. She was a great wooden hulk, and from her sides protruded long heavy oars in two banks which swept forward and backward in steady unison, breaking the sapphire sea into a silver froth. Her figurehead, formed like a huge eagle head with hooked beak, loomed threateningly and a ram of brazen metal shore the waves asunder. Her lateen yards bore colored sails, painted with strange devices, her bulwarks were gay with colored cloths, and from the rigging pennants and burgees fluttered in the wind. She was rushing by within a stone's throw of where I sat and I could make out a knot of men-at-arms at her peak, their helmets and spears glinting in the moonlight. At the poop, beneath a canopy, I perceived a group of figures. Someone threw a knot of fat pine on a brazier and in the flare I caught a glimpse of a tall man in a flowing robe, a rather gaunt man with a bald head and a strong nose, sitting on a thronelike seat. A sharp order rang out and the beautiful ship "easied," every oar suspended in the air, motionless, like the wings of a poised falcon. A bugle on the ship shrilled, one on the shore bayed answer. The great oars swooped and backed water in seething spume; in a trice the anchor rattled down, as from the shore of the Condamine went up a roar "Ave Imperator!"

Utterly astonished, I turned mutely to my companion for an explanation. He had wandered off a little way and in the light of the young moon he looked somewhat different. There was something about his cap that resembled a helmet, and he seemed to be wearing a kilt with the glint of metal on it. Possibly it was not my friendly sailor man, but an "agent de police." Only they wore capes, not kilts. After a struggle I found my tongue. "Who was that?" I managed falteringly to ask.

"The Emperor."

"The what?"

"The Emperor, Caius Julius Cæsar. He's on his way up to Gaul to collect the tribute from the wild men up there. They say he may sail over to Britain, where he's heard that men paint their bodies blue and have treasures of pearls as large as the eggs of the pigeons that nest in the eaves of the shops and temples around the Forum."

"Julius—Cæsar, you say?"

"Yes; who else?"

"He wrote a book, I believe. Yes, I read it—once long ago—'divided into three parts, one of which the Belgæ inhabit.' So that's the old boy himself!"

"You'd better get a move on, sir. It's gettin' late." A hand was shaking my shoulder. I seemed to be swimming in space, groping, clutching, striving, feeling and then, there was the Port of Hercules, the Rock, the Tête de Chien, and the serene moon, curved like an Algerian scimitar. I looked closely at the harbor. Alas! The bireme was gone and, in its place, a slim white steel yacht with razor cutwater and bulbous stern like the "Buccaneer" lay at anchor.

The English sailor chuckled. "You've been asleep, sir. Ye'd be sleeping yet if that yacht hadn't loosed her anchor. While you were sleepin', sir, another king came in—a 'Soda Water King' from St. Louis, this time."

I got up, leaning rather heavily on the shoulder of the youth.

"You mumbled something about a book, sir, just now as you were wakin' up. A book written in three parts."

"Oh, did I? I don't remember."

"No, of course not, sir. Beg pardon. Good night, sir." C. G. W.

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I Plant a Tree

"Praise God from Whom all blessings flow!"
Praise Him Who makes the trees to grow!

A little child may plant a tree,
A tribute to posterity.
Sapling, or seed, shall be for me
The earnest of the future tree.

I plant a tree, while yet I may,
A tree to grace some distant day;
Once planted, by my faith I know,
The tree will root and upward grow.

And when the leaves appear each spring
That tree will be a lovely thing,
Whose ever-widening boughs will throw
A grateful shade on all below.

And so the world will better be
Because I thought to plant a tree;
A tower of strength, a thing of grace,
A shelter and a resting place.

Even though I may not stay to see
Its glorious maturity,
Others who follow after me
Will praise God for a noble tree.

Praise Him Who makes the trees to grow!
"Praise God from Whom all blessings flow!"

DONALD BAIN.

An Old Street in Kendal. From a Drawing by Lendis.

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THE busy old market town of Kendal, lying in its rich basin, has many a tale to tell, and looks back with eyes that penetrate to the eventful days of the fourteenth century and the struggles that harassed the border country during that period. It is a pleasant, prosperous place, filled with moorland breezes, and that sharp, sparkling air that meets one at every corner in these north country towns.

Kendal is proud of its history, of its venerable castle, and of its celebrated chime of bells, which on account of the position of the church tower in connection with the surrounding country, peal out a melody that is carried by the winds among the hills and tossed hither and thither in far-flung echoes.

Looking down the ancient street of heavily built houses, hobnobbing, as do their owners, with neighbors across the way, one sees a corner on the right. It is a turning of considerable importance, being the old North Road, the main route to Scotland over the heights of Shap Fells. Shap! the name conveyed much to the traveler in the coaching days, bringing with it memories of the wildest and coldest stage between London and Glasgow. It was here, nearly nine hundred feet above the sea, that Prince Charles Edward stopped on his way south, and is said to have complained of the charges made by placing a black mark against Shap in his household book, and recording a note to the effect that his landlady was "a sad imposing wife." How soon he and his men were destined to pass that way again, hurrying north with the Duke's army close upon their heels!

The motorist who takes the old North Road today will find it solitary and steep, cutting a country as wild as can be wished for, alive with a hundred streams that burrow and dance and plunge among the green covered rocks and bracken, and flooded with ever passing cloud shadows. As the traveler leaves the gentle environments of Kendal, and mounts from the valley toward the heights, the memory of the stern struggles that history records seems to cling to the cloud-swept hills, and ring in the ears with the swiftly passing winds.

Going to Town in British Columbia

It was as though the roof of the world, suddenly conscious of its inestimable age, grew gray with the knowledge, and sagged low and lower threatening to bury the bare earth if nothing stayed its descent. It was very near now, there seemed no hope for the earth, soon it would be wrapped in oblivion more impenetrable than the molten lava which overwhelmed Pompeii, when suddenly it spilled itself in great pieces. Soft white stars, disentangling themselves from the grayness dropped, close-ranked, silent, swift, inexorable, covered the earth.

A few days later it stopped. At four o'clock on a still dark morning, the forest was hushed in a white blanket, the trees looked ghostly, weird shadows started out of the gloom and danced by the sickly light of a barn lantern. The children were snuggled into warmed blankets in the sleigh, and slept again, oblivious of the change of surroundings, the near horse whinnied softly and looked around, the traces slacked and tightened, and they were away. The trail was like a strange long gallery of old forgotten statuary, the soft wet snow piled high on every stump, and weighing even the strongest branches to the ground, was frozen into extraordinary shapes. Ghostly bears and elephants peered out at them, human forms seemed to start from the shadows. They moved slowly, because the plodding horses had to break the trail. When they reached the willow and alder brush these were bowed low across the trail in fantastic arches, and they were swamped before they realized what had happened.

"We could not go back," said Jimmie, "no possibility of turning, and once we get to the turn the road should be broken by the post office team." So Mother and Eve shook off what snow they could, and dived underneath with the little ones. Jimmie put down his head and stuck it out. At the turning he looked around and could see nothing but a load of snow. But a muffled voice from under the covers sang, "Oh, please help me out of here." By dint of much struggling and pulling, Jimmie extricated Eve, and the two worked at the snow till they had so much off, that they could lift the top rug between them, right out of the sleigh and shake it. Then it was easy for Mother to climb out and help to scoop out what remained. The wet had penetrated several blankets and Jimmie suggested a halt, a fire, a feed, and a general drying out. He built a fire while Eve fed the horses and Mother produced cookies, raisins and chocolate. Some of the latter she put in a five-pound lard pail with some snow and hung it on a stick over the fire, so that they soon had a hot drink. The little ones awoke and thought it a lovely picnic in the firelight at the foot of the great trees in the dark, silent forest. Even Jimmie dried out somewhat, and the horses, though white all over with rime, felt like new creatures. "That two-and-a-half miles from home took us two-and-a-half hours," said Jimmie. "It is seven-thirty. We'd best be moving."

The going now was as good as could be expected, but they came to a halt soon after dawn. A fir three feet through at the butt lay well across the mountainous trail, so there was nothing to do but get out the ax.

"What would I give for a crosscut now," sighed Jimmie, from his stand on the big trunk where the chips fell fast from his ringing blows. The tree spanned the trail breast high to the horses; a little more and it would be in two; he jumped lightly across to the butt, his ax posed, struck true, and he sprang to the ground, well clear. "What fine firewood she'd make, she's so heavy I can't lever her out of the way an inch, and when I make the other cut she'll be tough to move. If it weren't for the snow she'd roll down on you, and if it weren't for the depth of snow, we could have driven under her."

"Look, look," cried Eve, "another sleigh, who can it be?" "Why, old man Muller, good! He'll have a crosscut for sure, he always carries one." "How do, folks, I come jes right, 'eh?" "How do, just the very man." "Werra goot now, werra goot, ve 'ave eem feex in no time at all eh?" and he jumped out with his saw. But it was a one-man crosscut, having no second handle, so Jimmie got underneath and chipped upward to meet it, and in very little time the welcome cry of "timber" rang out, and both men sidestepped as the great log fell with a muffled thud and they rolled it out of the way.

"And now you may pass, ees eet not so?" and with a courtly sweep of his arm the old man bowed as though ushering them into a drawing-room.

"Thank you so much, Mr. Muller," said Mother, "are all well at home?" "Yees, yees, indeed, and now I shall travel behind you, eet maybe there are more trees, yees?" There were, but with two men to cut them out, they arrived in town early in the afternoon and enjoyed the usual round of gathering supplies and visiting.

* * *

"We must start back tonight so that we can run on the crust," Jimmie announced next day. "The weather is getting worse and we don't want to be stuck on that peach of a road."

The night air was full of "good-bys." Friendly hands tucked them into the sleigh with warmed robes and blocks of birch heated in the oven for foot warmers, a big thermos flask of hot cocoa and "plenty of good eats, in case you get snowed up for the winter on the way." Jimmie cast anxious eyes at the overcast sky, and at last they were off. The only light was from the snow, the sky, not just merely dark but absolutely without light seemed to close in around them shutting them off from the rest of the world.

The children slept almost at once. Mother watched and watched the nothingness around, and listened to the silence. The miles passed, more slowly now, still they were making progress. Once in a long while Jimmie would turn and ask if they were all right. Mother felt that he turned, when he spoke, she could not see. She answered, "Yes, thank you," and wondered at the strange sound of her own voice. The going was heavier. The horses did not mind the darkness, they kept on at a walking pace, and here in the dense forest it seemed darker than black. She felt it pressing on her eyeballs. Big flakes were falling, deliberately, noiselessly.

"It's come," growled Jimmie, and still they went on, uphill and down, endlessly. She dozed. She missed the motion, they must have stopped.

"What is it?" she whispered, half thinking she must be alone in the darkness. There was a stumbling by the side of the sleigh and a muffled awe-stricken voice spoke hoarsely,

"My matches, soaked through! the horses need rest and feed." Mother sat up, alert now. "I've matches in the box of groceries, but I don't know where you put it." "It's impossible to find anything in the dark, and if I move the covers, the wet will run into everything." "I sometimes carry matches in my coat pocket, wait while I feel." After some fumbling she said, "I've three, what do you want me to do with them?" "I must light the lantern and find feed for the horses, then I'll build a fire."

"Give me the lantern. I'll light it under cover; we can't take any chances on three matches, you have nowhere dry to strike one." Jimmie handed her the lantern. It was wet, so she wiped it off with a corner of a blanket. What struck her most was the importance of not wasting one match. She put the lantern right under the covers, took off her mittens, and fumbled till she had the glass off and the thing was ready to light. Where should she strike the match? It must not fail. "Ah! I have it," she murmured, and felt for the roughened cover of the warm, dry thermos flask. With a little prayer she struck. It lit. She steadied the small flame and applied it to the wick. The lantern was alight and there were two dry matches left. Her heart felt big with gratitude as Jimmie took it and found the oats for the horses.

"How will you light a fire, Jimmie?" she asked. "I'll hunt up some birch bark and a dry tree with the lantern." He took the ax and was gone. Soon Mother heard the welcome sound of chopping, and the crash of a small dry tree. She halloed to guide his return. He scraped the snow from close beside the sleigh box. "No fear of fire catching anything tonight and if you get out of there you'll never be dry and comfy again this trip." "Too true, Jimmie. Put some birch bark into the pail and I'll light it under cover; if you have the rest ready, you'll soon have a fire." "Good for you." It was done, and the light and the cheerful crackling roused Eve. The others had to be wakened, but after food and a warm drink, they soon fell asleep again.

"Do you know where we are, Jimmie?" "No, but I'm sure we are away off the creek yet." "What! not half-way!" "Yes, and we'll have all our work to get through." But they did get through, and about midday they arrived home, and oh! the welcome barking of the dogs and the roaring fires a neighbor had tended. They could not go to town again that winter, and they could not have got back if they had left it a day later.

The Red-Breast

Low the woods
Bow their hoar head; and, ere the languid sun,
Faint from the west emits his evening ray,
Earth's universal face, deep hid, and chill,
Is one wild dazzling waste, that buries wide
The works of man. Drooping, the labourer-ox
Stands covered o'er with snow, and then demands
The fruit of all his toil. The fowls of heaven,
Tam'd by the cruel season, crowd around
The winnowing store, and claim the little boon
Which Providence assigns them. One alone,
The red-breast, sacred to the household gods,
Wisely regardful of th' embroiling sky,
In joyless fields, and thorny thickets, leaves
His shivering mates, and pays to trusted man
His annual visit. Half-afraid, he first
Against the window beats; then, brisk, alights
On the warm hearth; then, hopping o'er the floor,
Eyes all the smiling family askance,
And pecks, and struts, and wonders where he is;
'Til more familiar grown, the table-crumbs
Attract his slender feet.

—JAMES THOMSON, in "The Seasons." 1726.

Blue Poppy of Tibet

Flower of Tibet, your hue
In this New England garden speaks
Of Asia's dreamings—vision-blue;
Sweeps of hill flowers, paled in dew;
Buddhist temple's twilit view;
Of shadowed passes, steep and few;
Of Himalaya's peaks.

MILLICENT J. TAYLOR.

Sanctuary

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A DICTIONARY defines "sanctuary" as "a holy or sacred place;" also as "a place of refuge; asylum; hence, immunity." One who is inclined to spiritual thinking soon learns the need of such a refuge, in order that he may pursue the activities of spiritual growth. The need is for immunity from the suggestions of the so-called carnal mind, which in turn produce the sufferings for which spiritual truth provides the only remedy. Where shall one find such sanctuary? Always within "the secret place of the most High," of which the Psalmist sang.

One who is engrossed in a sense of worldliness, subject to every wind of mortal thought, may not know how to effect spiritual retirement wherein to seek and to find good. In her writings Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, many times points out that one should become a law unto oneself, so that thought may be protected from the suggestions of the carnal mind. As long as one's mentality is held open to suggestions of sin and sickness, one makes no progress in overcoming these errors; for mortal mind, so called, offers no refuge in which to learn the possibility of dispelling the mists of material sense, and thus find protection.

In any department of life each one must to a great extent become a law unto himself. If one decides to become a musician, a mechanic, a mathematician, his endeavor is to gain through correct thinking a demonstrable understanding of fundamental rules. The understanding thus gained gives him immunity from harmful distractions and from diverse false claimants upon his time and thought. Gradually he emerges from ignorance and becomes identified with the understanding which promotes sincere pursuit of his vocation. He is then known as one skilled in his craft.

In the developing of spiritual understanding the need is for conscious unity with God, divine Principle. One has to learn by demonstration that the real man is at-one with his Maker. God is the only creator, and man is God's reflection, His image and likeness. Man is thus dependent upon God for his being. When one conscientiously strives to realize this unity, and gains some sense of freedom in his efforts to understand the divine Principle of being, one begins to glimpse the sacredness of this reaching out to Mind, God. Thus one gradually learns to exclude material evidence and personal sense, and to demonstrate the true state of being.

Is this process essentially different from that required to correct an error in a mathematical problem? The process is mentally similar. In either case the knowing of the truth is requisite. In mathematics, however, the process of becoming a law to oneself is almost universally recognized and practiced; while in applying the Christ Science to the errors of sense, the way has not yet become so universally known.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy says (pp. 476, 477): "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." If these steps be noted, one realizes that the process outlined is illustrated by the process of demonstrating mathematics or any other subject requiring the application of definite rules. Error must be recognized as but false belief. The student of Christian Science recognizes the perfect Principle of all true being and practices in accordance with it. He confidently rejects error through his understanding of the truth.

The endeavor thoroughly to familiarize one's thought with the spiritual fact of being—perfect God and perfect man as God's reflection—enables one to attain some measure of freedom and assurance in the demonstration of divine Science. By dwelling on the truth one finds it possible to become a law to oneself. Thus is true individuality brought to light and found to be at-one with the harmonious action of divine law. God's law is intelligent and harmonious in its activity; and this law controls all in perfect harmony throughout the spiritual creation. "Wherefore the law is holy, and the commandment holy, and just, and good."

Sanctuary, then, is assured through the spiritual understanding of the intelligent, harmonious action of God's law. In this truth one may consciously abide; and when thus spiritually protected, one is enabled to meet as unreal and untrue the false presentations of so-called mortal mind.

The Christmas Eve Choir

By this time they were crossing to a gate in the direction of the school, which, standing on a slight eminence at the junction of three ways, now rose in unvarying and dark flatness against the sky. The instruments were returned, and all the band entered the school enclosure, enjoined by old William to keep upon the grass.

"Number seventy-eight," he softly gave out as they formed round in a semicircle, the boys opening the lanterns to get a clearer light, and directing their rays on the books.

Then passed forth into the quiet night an ancient and time-worn hymn, embodying Christianity in words orally transmitted from father to son through several generations down to the present characters, who sang them out right earnestly: . . .

Remember God's goodnesse,
O thou Man:
Remember God's goodnesse,
His promise made.
Remember God's goodnesse,
He sent His Son sinlesse
Our ails for to redress;
Be not afraid!

In Bethlehem He was born,
O thou Man:
In Bethlehem He was born,
For mankind's sake.
In Bethlehem He was born,
Christmas-day i' the morn:
Our Saviour thought no scorn
Our faults to take.

Give thanks to God alway,
O thou Man:
Give thanks to God alway
With heart-most joy.
Give thanks to God alway
On this our joyful day:
Let all men sing and say,
Holy, Holy!"

Having concluded the last note, they listened for a minute or two, but found that no sound issued from the schoolhouse.

"Four breaths, and then, 'O, what unbounded goodness!' number fifty-nine," said William.

This was duly gone through, and no notice whatever seemed to be taken of the performance. . . .

"Four breaths, and then the last," said the leader authoritatively. "'Rejoice, ye Tenants of the Earth,' number sixty-four."

At the close, waiting yet another minute, he said in a clear loud voice, as he had said in the village at that hour and season for the previous forty years—

"A merry Christmas to ye!"

When the expectant stillness consequent upon the exclamation had nearly died out of them all, an increasing light made itself visible in one of the windows of the upper floor. It came so close to the blind that the exact position of the flame could be perceived from the outside. Remaining steady for an instant, the blind went upward from before it, revealing to thirty concentrated eyes a young girl, framed as a picture by the window architrave, and unconsciously illuminating her countenance to a vivid brightness by a candle she held in her left hand, close to her face, her right hand being extended to the side of the window. She was wrapped in a white robe of some kind, whilst down her shoulders fell a twining profusion of marvellously rich hair, in a wild disorder which proclaimed it to be only during the invisible hours of the night that such a condition was discoverable. Her bright eyes were looking into the grey world outside with an uncertain expression, oscillating between courage and shyness, which, as she recognized the semi-circular group of dark forms gathered before her transformed itself into pleasant resolution.

Opening the window, she said lightly and warmly—

"Thank you, singers, thank you!"

—THOMAS HARDY, in "Under the Greenwood Tree."

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Among the Railroads

By FRANKLIN SNOW

THE consolidation plan prepared by the Interstate Commerce Commission has now been before the public a month, and opinion has not crystallized in favor of the mergers outlined in the commission's tentative plan.

Nor did the commission anticipate any widespread public approbation. It prepared a plan because it was obliged by law to do so and because the Congress had been insistent that something be done, but it recognized the fact that an arbitrary allocation of railroads into large systems was not likely to eventuate, at least not in the form which it recommended.

Since the publication of the plan there has been comment by experts which indicates that the announcement of the proposed mergers at least accomplished something, in that it led those who realize the futility of attempting a wholesale consolidation of railroads to express themselves. The Railway Age, which is generally regarded as the mouthpiece of the railroads, has indicated editorially that the plan prepared by the commission is impracticable and questions the entire plan of railway merging on an arbitrary basis. Rather would it see the laws so amended as to permit the Interstate Commerce Commission to approve such mergers as may come before it, from time to time, which it feels are advisable and "in the public interest."

There has been so much said about the "economies" of railway merging that many persons, including those in positions of authority who are not intimately familiar with railroad methods, have been led to believe that any that is necessary is a general railroad consolidation, in order to effect such economies as will result in reduced freight rates. Every railroad man and economist knows that this reasoning is fallacious, and because of this public misconception, many are endeavoring to correct this thought in order that a general unification of railways, which might later prove inadvisable, may be averted.

Changing Schedules

The train which leaves at exactly 12 midnight is a source of general confusion in purchasing berths, and, recognizing this fact, it is of note that some railways already have abandoned midnight as a departure time. Transatlantic steamship lines always schedule their ships for approximately 11:55 or 11:59 p. m. or 12:01 a. m. in order that there may be no doubt in the passenger's thought as to the exact date which a midnight departure means, for to say midnight of Jan. 15 could readily be construed to mean 12:01 a. m. of that day or 11:59 p. m. of the same date.

In the case of trains, ticket clerks ordinarily say "midnight of Wednesday; a. m. of Thursday" when discussing reservations for a midnight train, in order that no error may occur, but it is increasingly evident that a scheduled leaving time just before or just after midnight would overcome the prevailing ambiguity as to the exact date intended.

Circle Tour

From a correspondent in Medford, Ore., comes a recommendation concerning a possible joint tour by a group of roads in the Northwest and in Canada. The fact that such joint tours, on an all-expense basis and with definite schedules, are not offered the public is sufficient warrant for noting the suggestion our correspondent makes.

Leaving the main line of the Great Northern Railway just west of Glacier National Park, the route would be via Fernie, B. C., by Great Northern; thence on to Lake Windermere by the Canadian Pacific; by highway to Lake Louise, and thence to Banff and Calgary, and returning to the Canadian Pacific for the trip to Lethbridge, B. C., and to Cardston, with a motor journey back through Waterton Lakes Park (Canada) to the Prince of Wales Hotel and southward by motor through Glacier National Park. The total mileage, rail and highway, would be something under 900 miles, our correspondent indicates, of which approximately two-thirds would be by rail. Such a tour offers a comprehensive sight-seeing trip through the American and Canadian Rockies.

New Locomotives

A fleet of new, high-speed passenger locomotives is to be placed in service by the Milwaukee Road. With large watertanks and coal capacity they will be able to run through between Chicago and the Twin Cities, 421 miles. The 15 engines, built at a cost of $1,500,000, have 50 per cent increase in power over those formerly used on the run and are to be equipped with roller bearings on the lead and trailing trucks.

Stops for water and coal will be reduced, as 15,000 gallons of water and 20 tons of coal, double the former capacity, can be carried in the tenders.

Color in Engines

In line with the modern trend in having a touch of color in trains, the Canadian National Railways have announced that the tenders on passenger locomotives will now have the gold insignia of the road placed on a red background.

There has been a lull in the railroad practice of utilizing colors, which gained such momentum a few years ago, although the Minute Man train of the Boston & Maine Railroad to Cleveland and Chicago has a locomotive decorated in buff and blue, and the Blue Comet, de luxe all-coach special of the Jersey Central, between New York and Atlantic City, is similarly colored, including its coaches as well as the engine.

National Park Tour

The American Nature Association will make a circle tour of leading national parks in the United States and Canada during the coming summer to study the animals and wild life in these preserves. Among the parks to be visited are Yellowstone, Glacier, Grand Canyon, Bryce and Zion national parks in the United States and Jasper Park, Canada. The trip will be made by parties not exceeding 20 each, with a naturalist in charge of each group.

Of Interest to Travelers

Anyone entering Mexico must be provided with identification papers, issued by a representative of the Republic of Mexico, the New York Central Railroad has announced.

The Commodore Vanderbilt, of the New York Central lines, will leave Chicago at 3 p. m., rather than 2 p. m. hereafter, arriving New York at 12 noon. This is a 20-hour train. The Mohawk, formerly leaving Chicago at 4 p. m. eastbound will be discontinued.

Board Plans Course for Store Employees

Training of store executives and other employees in subjects relating to their work, as provided by the merchants' institute of the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, has attracted nationwide attention because of its practical usefulness, states Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the board, in announcing the spring series of special courses.

An elementary course in textiles is to start Feb. 18, consisting of eight meetings, for discussions on some of the outstanding fabrics—from what they are made, how they are made and for what they may be used. Without being technical, the course aims to give enough background information to enable one to judge how these materials should wear, what care should be given them and to add to the general understanding and appreciation of fabrics.

"Fashion in Ready-to-Wear" is the title of a course of six meetings, starting March 7, and intended for salespeople who want to be posted on the important subject of fashion as it affects women's apparel. Another course starting Feb. 12 is on design and color in fabrics.

Forest of 8000 Acres Given to Yale School

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—A forest of nearly 8000 acres in Tolland and Windham Counties in northeastern Connecticut has been given to the school of forestry of Yale University.

Coincidentally, the university announced two substantial additions to its forestry endowment; the increasing of the Charles Lathrop Pack Foundation fund to a total of $350,000 and a gift of $100,000 from Mr. and Mrs. Starling W. Childs of New York. The three gifts will be used for extension of practical forestry studies, research work and training of forestry students.

Mr. Pack, resident of Lakewood, N. J., has established a number of demonstration forests at schools throughout the country. He founded the fund last year which bears his name at Yale. Mr. Childs, a graduate of Yale, previously aided the university in the assembling of an endowment for its natural preserve for forestry, botany and zoology studies.

Music in Boston

Raymond Coon

Last night, in Jordan Hall, Raymond Coon, pianist, played conservative program before a rather small but friendly audience. Commencing with the "Italian" Concerto by Bach, Mr. Coon proceeded to a Chopin group which included the Ballade in G minor, the G flat Waltz, and a Nocturne in F sharp minor. These were followed by Liszt's Rhapsody No. 12, and two Debussy numbers, "Bruyères," and "Dr. Gradus ad Parnassum." To close the program Mr. Coon presented Ravel's Sonatine in three movements, "Modéré," "Mouvement de Menuet" and "Animé."

Bach's "Italian" Concerto may, it appears, become like a toothsome dish, all things to all men. Surely to Mr. Coon, it is not as others have found it. To him the several areas of somewhat brilliant though shallow measures are just that and nothing more. The Allegro Animato, for instance, he conceived as bright, brittle music; at least he so played it. The Presto he also conceived to be of similar character, since he dedicated to it an impersonal, detached sort of touch. The Andante, however, was warmer in tone; possibly Mr. Coon discovered here the more romantic Bach.

Brilliancy also marked the Chopin group; a brilliancy which one felt to be a surface polish, with perhaps the Nocturne as an exception. This little night song, while not over sentimental, more nearly approached the realm of genuinely fine feeling, and the Liszt Rhapsody was characterized by sharply defined rhythms and crisp technique.

It became evident, as Mr. Coon progressed from number to number, that his sensitiveness to the moderns outweighed his ardor for the older classicists. Ravel's somewhat inconsequential though none the less entertaining sonatine found a happy interpreter in Mr. Coon. Evidently the performer found a humorous twist to this work not always in evidence; certainly the dancers of the Menuet must have given many a sly prance and flourish despite the decorous mold into which each had been poured. This was an eighteenth century dance gone completely modern, or so Mr. Coon appeared to conceive it. At the conclusion of the sonatine, the artist was recalled for several encores. G. M. S.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, FEB. 2

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., E. S. T., by WBZA and WBZ, 990kc-303m.

BROOKLYN — Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., by WPCH, 810kc-370m.

BALTIMORE — Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., by WCAO, 600kc-500m.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. S. T., by WGHP, 1240kc-242m.; Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30 p. m., by WMBC, 1420kc-211m., joint auspices Christian Science Churches of Detroit

CLEVELAND — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., by WJAY, 620kc-484m., auspices Churches of Christ, Scientist, Greater Cleveland

CINCINNATI — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., by WKRC, 550kc-545m., auspices First and Second Churches of Christ, Scientist, Cincinnati, and First Church of Christ, Scientist, Norwood, O.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio" and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times. All time is p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR SATURDAY, FEB. 1

Grand Opera

"Lucia di Lammermoor" (WJZ Chain). Donizetti's opera based on Sir Walter Scott's novel, "The Bride of Lammermoor." Chicago Civic Opera production. 10.

Stage and Screen

Mary Brian; Richard Arlen (Paramount-Publix—CBS transcontinental). Presenting a special act from their new motion picture, directly from Hollywood. "Step on the Gas" is production from New York, featuring regular artists of the program. David Mendoza will conduct orchestra; Jesse Crawford will contribute an organ solo. 10.

Rhythmic Music

Bernie Cummins and his Hotel New Yorker Orchestra (WJZ Chain). Mr. Cummins's brother, Walter, is soloist. 6:30

Phil Spitalny's Pennsylvania Grill Music (WEAF Chain international). 7:30.

Bernice Taylor, soprano; Fred Waldner, tenor; novelty orchestra (Laundry Owners — WEAF Chain). Popular "Launderland Lyrics" period. 8:30.

Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians; Roy Ingraham's Paramount Hotel Orchestra (CBS transcontinental). Half hour of Mr. Lombardo's delightful slow rhythm with his featured quartet. Remaining 30 of Mr. Ingraham's singing and odd piano beginnings. 11 and 11:30.

Smith Ballew and his orchestra; Rudy Vallee and his orchestra (WEAF Chain). High temperatures in dance music by Mr. Ballew, slow rhythm and the famous crooning of Mr. Vallee. 11:15 and 12.

Orchestral

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Victor Herbert, Nevin and MacDowell. 6.

Bernhard Levitow's Commodore Ensemble (CBS transcontinental). "Pingal's Cave," Grieg's "Lyric Suite," Moszkowski, Sullivan's light opera, and Bizet's opera, "The Pearl Fishers." 7.

Walter Damrosch and symphony orchestra; Floyd Gibbons, "Adventures in Science" (General Electric—WEAF Chain transcontinental). John Alden Carpenter is American business man turned composer. Mr. Damrosch selects his "Adventures in a Perambulator," and the first movement of "Sonata for Violin and Piano," his first major published work. Opening with Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" music, thence to Schubert's "Waltz," "Allegretto" from Brahms's "Symphony, No. 2" and Saint-Saëns's tone poem, "Phaeton." 9.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain international). Oriental program. 11.

Recitalists

Mme. Lolita C. Gainsborg, pianist (WJZ Chain). Schutt's "A La Bien Aimee," Ireland's "Ragamuffin," Schubert's "Hark, Hark, the Lark," in Liszt's arrangement, "Perfumes, No. 4," by Carl Engel, chief of the music division of the Library of Congress. 6.

RCA Theremin Ether Wave Music (WJZ Chain). Lladow, Scriabine and Shcwell, by Mme. Alexandra Stepanov, a pupil of Leon Theremin, the inventor. 7:15.

"Organ Melodies" (Lewandos—WEEI). Programs of classical and semi-classical selections by several well-known Boston organists, the first of whom will be Miss Edith Lang, known in church, theater and concert circles. Also well-known cello soloists will contribute. 7:30.

Vocal and Instrumental

Earle Spicer, baritone; Louis Katzman, conductor (Fuller—WJZ Chain). Program impressions of Siberia. Mr. Spicer sings Finck's "Hurrah for the Rolling Sea," Hartlett's "A Dream," and the "Volga Boatman's Song." 7:30.

"Broadway Lights" (WJZ Chain). Some old and new musical comedy selections followed by a Victor Herbert cycle of songs. Earle Oxford, baritone; Vee Lawnhurst and Muriel Pollack, the "Lady Rugs," two-piano artists. 9.

"Troubadour of the Moon" (WEAF Chain). Lannie Ross, tenor, and instrumental trio. 11.

Vocal Ensembles

Guardsmen, male quartet (WJZ Chain). Bullard's "Winter Song" begins. 6:15.

Columbia Male Chorus (CBS transcontinental). 8:30.

Characteristic

"The Aztecs" (CBS transcontinental). Mexican music. 4.

Pickard Family (WJZ Chain). "Hill Billy" tunes sprinkled with some song favorites. 8.

"Around the Samovar" (CBS transcontinental). Russian music by vocal and instrumental soloists and balalaika orchestra. 9:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). Recently we attended the local automobile show. We noticed a mysterious absence on main floor. We glanced at our watch, wandered upstairs, a few minutes later. Huge crowd, automobile and accessories forgotten, gathered round popular make of radio listening to Amos and Andy. 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"The Jameses" (WEAF Chain). Domestic mystery. 7.

"The Silver Flute" (WJZ Chain). Our hero, Marco, comes upon a domestic situation, advances an argument by telling a story, thereby smoothing over the difficulty. 8:30.

"Nit Wits" (CBS transcontinental). Bostonians surely must have chuckled at spectacle of Professor Musclebound diving from State House dome into Charles River Basin. Thereby begins a series of jumps from high points, the next being from Washington Monument into the Lincoln Memorial lagoon. 9.

"The Cub Reporter" (WJZ Chain). Temptation—an offer from a rival newspaper. 9:15.

Talks

Elinor Smith; Hall Kane Clements (CBS). Noted women aviators to open new aviation series. Miss Clements, who will direct the series, is known as the "Little Lady Vagabond," having flown into the farthest reaches of Canada. 5:30.

"Navigation by the Stars in the Polar Seas" (WOR). Capt. "Bob" Bartlett, noted Arctic explorer, who recently commanded a museum expedition to the Aleutian Islands, where important anthropological discoveries were made. Amateur Astronomers' Association program. 5:30.

Dr. Thatcher Clark, French lessons (CBS transcontinental). 5:45.

"The New Business World" (WEAF Chain transcontinental). 8.

"Exploring the Jungles for Science" (CBS transcontinental). Dr. Arthur Torrance, explorer, writer and lecturer. 8.

Collegiate

"K. U. Radio Night" (KFKU). Annual radio program of the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan., since 1922. The Governor will speak, as well as officials of the university, likewise will some familiar songs and cheers tear the air. 9 to 10:30.

FOR SUNDAY, FEB. 2

Artists and Conductors

Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra from Academy of Music, Brooklyn, Bernardino Molinari, conductor (WOR). Vivaldi's "Concerto in A Minor," in a transcription by Conductor Molinari; Beethoven's "Symphony No. 4." After intermission, Malipiero's "Le Pause del Silenzio," Alfredo Casella's "La Giara" by tenor soloist, Wagner's "Ride of the Valkyries" to close. 3:15.

Armand Tokatyan, Egyptian tenor; Genevieve Irene Rowe, soprano, Third Foundation prize winner; Josef Pasternack, conductor (Atwater Kent—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Arias from Halevy's "Jewess," Bizet's "Pearl Fishers" and Leoncavallo selection comprise Mr. Tokatyan's first group; second group, three ballads, one, Cimara's "Rose Waltz," a first performance; closing with the "Flower Song" from "Carmen," which Mr. Tokatyan has made peculiarly his own. Miss Rowe, 1929 contest winner, sings first a group of three ballads, followed by the "Shadow Song" from "Dinorah," which she used in the contest. Wagner, Massenet, Gluck, Grainger and Smetana by orchestra. 9:15.

Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Frederick Stock, conductor (Standard—NBC Chicago). Beethoven's "Egmont Overture," Haydn's "Surprise" Symphony in G Major, in four movements, the "Prelude" to Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun," and two "Slavonic Dances" of Antonin Dvořák. 2.

Canadian Soloist; Toronto Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Luigi von Kunits, conductor (Canadian National Railways Chain transcontinental). "All-Canada Symphony Hour." 5.

Recitalists

Godfrey Ludlow, violinist (WEAF Chain). Four pieces, notably the "Capricieuse" of Granville English, Kentucky composer, and Kreisler's "Liesbesleid." 1:45.

Dolores Cassinelli, soprano; Giuseppe di Benedetto, tenor (WEAF Chain). Operatic arias of Donizetti, Thomas, Mascagni and Verdi by these soloists in the National Broadcasting and Concert Bureau period. Selections of Mozart by an orchestra frame the program. 2:30.

Countess Olga Medolago Albani, soprano (WEAF Chain). The "Habanera" from "Carmen" is a good beginning for this true Castilian artist. Closing, she sings "I'll See You Again" from Noel Coward's "Bitter Sweet," which we liked so well in her Victor program recently. 6:15.

Sam Herman, xylophonist (WEAF Chain). Some old popular favorites, accompanied by Frank Banta, pianist. 11:45.

Vocal and Instrumental

Bud and Gordon Vandover, vocal duo; concert orchestra (Automatic—WJZ Chain). Three popular lyrics by the Vandovers, familiar classics by orchestra, "Londonderry Air" as violin and cello duet. 4:40. Separate identical NBC Pacific program. 4:30.

Talk, Martin L. Davey; mixed sextet; organist; instrumental trio (Davey Tree—WEAF Chain). All types of familiar music. 5.

Major Bowes Capitol Theater Family (WEAF Chain). Tchaikovsky selections as orchestra features. Work of Louise Bave, Hallah Klein and Westell Gordon of interest. 7:30.

Male Quartet; Concert Orchestra (Endicott Johnson—WOR, WLW, WBBM). These three stations, called the "Quality Group," reach an estimated 75 per cent of the population. Familiar music, features being a medley of old songs, "Aida" music and "Rombergiana." 8.

Genia Zielinska, soprano; Elizabeth Lennox, contralto; Lewis James, tenor; Theodore Webb, baritone; Hugo Mariani, conductor (WJZ Chain). Operatic arias, classical ballads and excerpts from master works in the "Master Musicians" period. 10:15.

Vocal Ensembles

"Rip Van Winkle" (WJZ Chain International). Robert Planquette's light opera on the Irving classic by the National Light Opera Company, directed by Harold Sanford. 1.

Old Company's Songalogue (Lehigh-WEAF Chain). Songs of the early "nineties," by male quartet. 6:30.

Enna Jettick Melodies (Dunn McCarthy-WJZ Chain transcontinental) "Uplidee," "When Day is Done," "My Bonnie," "Mighty Lak a Rose," and closing hymn, "Abide With Me," by mixed quartet and string ensemble. 8.

Salon Singers (WJZ Chain). "The Golden Threshold," a song cycle of Liza Lehmann, by 16 mixed voices. 9:15.

Armchair Quartet (WJZ Chain) Feature is "Maryland, My Maryland," original of which is an old German Christmas song. "O Tannebaum," "Lullaby," and vibraphone solo by Keith McLeod. 11:45.

Orchestral

Roxy Symphony Orchestra, Joseph Littau, conductor (WJZ Chain). Conductor Littau, born in New Jersey, musically educated in America, has been with "Roxy" since the Regent Theater days, has risen to conductorship of present orchestra after being assistant conductor. 2.

Characteristic Music

"Spanish Dreams" (WEAF Chain) Julian Oliver, Gigli-like tenor of the NBC, and typical orchestra directed by Frank Vagnoni. 1:30.

"Troika Bells" (WEAF Chain). Russian musicale by Genia Fonariova, soprano, and Alexander Kirilloff's balalaika orchestra. 2.

"Echoes of the Orient" (WEAF Chain) Native melodies from the immense desert wastes of northern Africa, also scene of Frimi operetta. 6.

Russian Cathedral Choir (WEAF Chain) Liturgical music as feature of the choir, piano solo by Milan Smolen, "Viking Song" from Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Sadko," as bass solo. 11:15.

South Sea Islanders (WJZ Chain) Typical Hawaiian singing and playing group. 11:15.

Rhythmic Music

"Ollomaties" (Williams-WJZ Chain) Fred Waldner, tenor soloist; novelty orchestra directed by Josef Koestner, from Chicago studios. 7:30.

Jean Goldkette's Champions (Studebaker-WEAF Chain transcontinental) Old and new show numbers. 10:15.

Sketches and Music

"Daniel Boone" (Durant-WEAF Chain international) "Heroes of the World" period. 7.

Collier's Hour (WJZ Chain transcontinental) 8:15.

"Penrod" (WJZ Chain) Serial presentation of Booth Tarkington's novel. 9:15.

"Sunday at Seth Parker's" (WEAF Chain transcontinental) Depicting "Down East" meeting of semi-religious character. 10:45.

Talks

"Our Government" (WEAF Chain) David Lawrence, editor of the national official newspaper, "The United States Daily." 9.

The Listener Speaks

THOSE who tuned into the regular RCA-victor Hour over a WEAF transcontinental network on Thursday evening at 10 o'clock were privileged to hear Mischa Elman, Russian violinist, famous pupil of Leopold Auer, well-known teacher of violinists, who has also produced Heifetz and Seidel for today as Louis Persinger, Los Angeles teacher, has brought forth Yehudi Menuhin and Ruggiero Ricci for the future.

An unusual feature of the program was that, instead of catering to the popular taste (as quite a few feel necessary), Mr. Elman, after giving us a good example of the "Elman tone" in Bach's "Air for the G String," launched into the principal work of the evening, Mendelssohn's "E Minor Concerto," which, as in all concerti, is a show piece for the instrument.

The Victor Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Nathaniel Shilkret, paved the way in the opening selection, which was the "Scherzo" movement from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" music. The second selection, "In the Village," from Ippolitov-Ivanow's "Caucasian Sketches," served to remind us of that part of Russia which is influenced by the Orient, and also as a reminder of Mr. Elman's birthplace. The closing work was Tchaikovsky's "1812 Overture."

It is regretted that the sponsors prepared nobody for this event by advance publicity. We recall several times before of having missed very good concerts by this group for this reason. One cannot believe that Hollywood would have missed such an opportunity after having read its glowing accounts of Lawrence Tibbett's first talking picture, just released.

The announcer, John S. Young, told of an unusual concert on Feb. 13 next, but of more pertinence was the announcement that Mme. Amelita Galli-Curci, will be hard on Feb. 6, her second radio recital, two years having elapsed since her radio début. A. H.

The National Radio Forum Hour at 10:30, through Columbia System stations, has a plentiful supply of interesting speakers to draw upon in Washington.

Senator Porter H. Dale of Vermont was especially well prepared to give "human interest," to his presentation of the subject of the retirement of Civil Service employees. He painted a fine picture of the peace time service rendered day in and day out by these workers—whose fame is small compared to that of other public servants in the military services, sometimes—but whose importance is at least as great, and probably greater.

Senator Porter was particularly in favor of the idea of a fixed retirement age—so that employees would not feel that in retiring from this service they were acknowledging any personal disability.

Following this half hour, but through the WJZ Chain, Ludwig Laurier and his orchestra devoted themselves to Viennese music by Johann Strauss, Leon Fall, Franz Lehar and Kreisler. The ever fresh "Merry Widow," which has the added charm of pleasant reminiscence for many people, was one of the best of a fine group.

The visit of Oscar Straus seems to have stimulated a considerable revival of interest in this most graceful school of light opera composition. Radio listeners certainly owe him a debt of gratitude for this influence. D. M.

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Utilities Take Leadership—Street Looks for Lower Rediscount Rate

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NEW YORK—Higher share prices which were maintained fairly well brought the best week of the year, from a stock market standpoint, to a close so far as full trading sessions go. The turnover, 3,750,000 shares, was the largest of the year.

Easing credit and continued, though gradual, improvement in business have, of course, been the chief forces lifting prices, but doubtless too large a share of the buying has been done by bears who had previously sold short to warrant the conclusion that the future will bring nothing more than unimportant "technical" setbacks.

However, the market is enabling banks and others with stocks to liquidate to sell at favorable prices, and the public, which so far has taken little buying interest in the trading, is steadily reaccumulating resources.

In spite of cheaper money, the bond market continued to move irregularly. Increased offerings of new issues seem to be taking up most of the slack and, too, the share market provides a counter attraction for some investors who a few weeks ago were turning from stocks to bonds. Commodity markets were better, wheat and cotton sticking close to their previous closing prices.

With the financial community feeling the bit of a lower discount rate in its teeth, the posting of a 4 per cent call money rate was hailed as an overdue step in the right direction. That was the lowest renewal rate in two years.

The fact that funds became scarcer in the afternoon, due to month-end requirements, and the rate went up to 4½ per cent, was of no importance. The bulk of the borrowing was, of course, done at the lower figure, which should have been the renewal for some time based only on supply and demand.

Expect Lower Discount Rate

Credit developments of the week point toward an early reduction in the Federal Reserve Bank's discount rate, which doubtless will be accompanied or shortly followed by the same action in London. Although considerable gold left this country in November and December after the cut in the rate to 4½ per cent, the movement of the metal is now definitely in this direction.

British exchange has fallen far below the gold point and French francs no longer permit the profitable shipment of the metal to Paris. On the contrary, the reduction announced yesterday in the Bank of France discount rate to 3 per cent implies an attempt by the French authorities to discourage further arrivals of gold in Paris.

The release from earmark at the Federal Reserve Bank this week of $2,500,000 in gold probably was for French account. The effect was the same as an import of that much gold, and in addition more than $5,000,000 came in from South America. Since the lifting of the gold embargo, Japan has become a shipper of the metal, and dating from the middle of the month a total of $18,500,000 has been consigned to this country. The movement promises to go much further.

Money rates also suggest a lower discount figure. The usual 4½ per cent call money rate smacks of artificiality and it is difficult to place any considerable amount of money at better than 4 per cent. Money is lent nearly every day at 3½ per cent.

The commercial paper rate has declined to 4½ per cent for best names and the bill rate was reduced one-eighth. With each week bringing a rapid reduction in member bank borrowings, the current discount rate of the New York Reserve Bank seems to have outlived its usefulness.

Utilities Are Favored

Another group of stocks, which has done little for weeks to advance on more active trading, was the oils. Price increases of 2 points or so were numerous, the strength apparently reflecting the general market's firmer tone, rather than fresh developments in the industry.

An oversold position in the department stores stocks and reports of improving business gave that group its first good stock market day this year. Gains in half a dozen of the leading issues ranged from 2 to 4 points.

The public utility group was an outstanding feature of the market. Recent heavy utility financing, including the American Telephone and the International Telephone bond issues, together with the higher rates to be established by the former, and general expectation that these companies will have a good earning year, are giving investors the idea that important interests think well of the utility outlook.

The utilities, of course, selling on lower yields and higher price to earning ratios than most groups, but at the same time their earnings are less subject to reduction.

Although International Telephone sagged for a few days preceding the announcement of the bond financing, the stock spurted about 3½ points this morning. The company's earnings last year were only about $3 a share, but it is now in the expansion stage and later consolidation of the properties is expected to take care of earnings.

Stockholders are not troubled about their dividends, and they are rewarded with substantial rights from time to time, the same as the American Telephone Company adherents. Another utility active in foreign fields, American & Foreign Power, was a strong part of the list today.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Jno. F. Clark & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Sale	Last Prev. Close
March	16.30	16.30	16.04	16.25	16.13
May	16.48	16.53	16.27	16.48	16.41
July	16.73	16.73	16.52	16.72	16.64
Oct.	16.90	16.93	16.70	16.92	16.82
Dec.	17.05	17.07	16.88	17.03	16.96

Spots 16.35, up 10 points.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Mar.	16.02	16.15	15.77	16.08	15.90
May	16.34	16.42	16.05	16.31	16.18
July	16.46	16.54	16.30	16.56	16.40
Oct.	16.75	16.82	16.50	17.71	16.69

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Mar.	16.20	16.20	15.90	16.14	15.96
May	16.50	16.50	16.22	16.50	16.22
July	16.71	16.71	16.46	16.66	16.50
Oct.	16.80	16.82	16.57	16.80	16.71

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Jan	8.57	8.57	8.50	8.50	8.66
Mar	8.64	8.67	8.58	8.59	8.74
May	8.73	8.77	8.70	8.70	8.85
July	8.86	8.86	8.78	8.78	8.93
Oct	8.90	8.92	8.84	8.84	9.00

Spots 8.85, down 22 points. Tone at close, steady. Sales 4000; (American), 2800.

NO STUDEBAKER STOCK DIVIDEND

NEW YORK—Studebaker Corporation has omitted the quarterly stock dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock due [illegible] The regular [illegible] of $2.25 on the [illegible] preferred, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 14.

FRIDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1929 High	1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 31	Last Jan. 30
57⅞	34¼	..	Abitibi	400	36½	36½	36½	36⅝
88⅝	69	.6	Abitibi pf	100	70¾	70¾	70¾	71½
159½	43	..	Ab & Straus	200	56½	52	56½	..
112½	100½	.7	Ab & Str pf	30	108	108	108	..
34	20	1.60	Adams Ex	3100	29⅝	28¾	29	29½
35⅞	19	2	Adams Mill	200	23½	23½	23½	..
104⅞	7	..	Adv-Rumely	200	20¼	19½	19½	20
119	15	..	AAdv-Ru pf	200	39¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
..	⅜	..	Ahumada	2600	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
223⅝	77	3½	Air Reduc	200	122¼	120⅝	122½	121⅝
48⅛	18¼	2½	Airway El	500	31¼	29⅝	29⅞	31⅛
10¼	4¼	..	Alaska Jun	700	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
56½	17	..	Alleghany	9100	26⅜	26	26	26
118⅜	90	5½	Allegh pf ww	200	98⅞	98½	98½	98⅞
354¾	197	6f	Allied Chem	1500	280	276	280	283
75½	35¼	3	Allis-Chal	3900	58⅝	57½	57⅝	57½
42⅝	17½	2	Amerada	1300	49⅜	48¼	49¼	48⅞
23⅝	4	..	Am Ag Ch	400	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	7⅝
73⅛	18	..	Am Ag Ch pf	400	30¼	29¾	29¾	30⅛
65⅜	27	3	Am Bk N pf	110	63	62	62	63
76½	27	..	Am Posch	300	43⅞	43	43⅞	43⅝
62	40½	2.40	Am Brake	200	48⅛	48	48⅛	48
34⅜	4⅛	..	Am Br Bov	2600	12⅞	12½	12⅝	12⅝
104	49⅝	7	Am Br B pf	410	66⅝	65	66⅝	65⅞
184½	86	4f	Am Can	22500	130	127¼	130	128½
95⅛	70⅛	7	Am Chain pf	100	84½	84½	84½	..
81⅝	27	2f	Am Chicle	400	44¾	43⅝	44¼	44
35	20	1.60§	Am Com Al	600	30	29	29½	29⅜
98½	23	..	Am Europ	400	43⅞	43½	43⅞	43⅝
109½	50	..	Am&FP	125800	96⅛	92	96	91½
100	95	6	Am&FP pf	10	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	..
108¼	101½	7	Am&FP 7	100	107½	107½	107½	..
42	17½	..	Am Hawaii	200	20½	20½	20½	..
51	29	3f	Am Ice	1100	37⅛	37	37	37½
96⅝	29	2f	Am Int Corp	5400	41⅞	40¾	40¾	40
85⅞	21½	..	Am La Fr	200	22½	22	22½	..
136	90	8	Am Loco	400	100	100	100	100½
120	111¼	7	Am Loco pf	200	112	112	112	112½
81¾	21½	3	Am Metals	300	45½	45¼	45½	46¼
17⅞	..	..	Am Piano	400	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
175⅝	64⅛	1f	Am Pw&Lt	13400	88⅝	86	88	86
104	92¼	6	Am P&L	200	101	100⅝	101	100½
53⅝	28	1½	Am Radiat	12700	34⅜	33⅜	33⅞	35⅜
139	125	7	Am Radiat pf	200	133	133	133	132
64⅜	12½	..	Am Repub	1400	24	23⅜	24	21⅝
60	26	2f	Am Roll Mill	4500	91⅜	89	91⅜	89⅝
3	⅜	..	Am RM rts	2100	1	¾	1	..
74⅜	44	5	Am Saf Raz	1000	62½	61½	62⅜	..
41⅝	17	2	Am Seating	500	23	21	23	21
7	⅜	..	Am Ship	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅞
30½	62	4	Am Smelt	2500	74⅜	73	74⅜	73
79⅝	35¾	3	Am Stl Fnd	8200	50⅞	49	49½	48⅜
85	40	1f	Am Stores	200	48¼	48¼	48¼	48
94⅝	56	5	Am Sugar	200	65	65	65	64⅝
111	99	7	Am Sugar pf	200	107	107	107	106
32⅞	17	5	Am Tel&Cab	100	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26½
310¼	193¼	9	Am Tel&T	5800	224⅜	222½	223⅞	223
112	103	7	Am Tvpe pf	40	110½	110½	110½	..
199	50	1f	Am Wat W	15000	95	92	94⅞	92
27⅞	5⅞	..	Am Wool	200	15½	15½	15½	15⅝
58⅜	15½	..	Am Wool pf	500	29⅝	29½	29½	30
16⅜	4	..	Am Writ ct	600	7⅛	7¼	7¼	6⅞
63⅜	17½	..	Am Writ pf	400	41	41	41	43
49⅛	7	..	Am Zinc	7400	16⅞	15⅛	15⅝	15½
89⅜	46	3	Anac Wire	100	43	42	42	42
140	67¼	7	Anaconda	2000	75⅝	74½	75½	74⅜
80	25	2.40	Anchor Cap	400	44⅜	44½	44½	44⅜
68⅝	30	3	Andes Cop	200	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	..
49½	18½	2	Arch Dan	400	26⅜	26	26⅜	26
115	102¾	7	Arch Dan pf	10	105	105	105	..
35	15	7	Armour D pf	100	79	78	79	..
18⅝	5⅛	..	Arm Ill A	400	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝
10¼	2⅜	..	Arm Ill B	400	3	3	3	3
86	57	7	Arm Ill pf	200	60¼	60¼	60¼	..
10⅞	6⅛	..	Arnold Cons	200	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	90¼	7	Art Loom pf	20	93	93	93	95
20⅞	20½	1½	Art Metals	300	27½	27½	27½	28¼
58⅜	34	4	Asso Apparl	200	40	39	39	39¼
70⅜	25	2½	Asso Dry G	1800	34⅞	33⅜	34⅝	33⅝
293⅝	195⅞	10	*Atchison	1200	234	231	232⅜	236
104⅞	89	5	Atchison pf	100	103¼	103¼	103¼	103⅝
209½	161	10	Atl Coast L	200	170	169	170	..
86⅞	32½	..	Atl G&WI	600	79	78	78	79½
62⅞	45¾	4	Atl G&WI pf	600	62¾	62	62	62¾
77⅞	30	1f	Atl Refin	9700	39⅜	37⅞	38½	37⅞
140	27	4f	Atlas Pwd	300	89⅞	89	89	89⅞
106½	90	6	Atlas Pwd pf	10	104	104	104	..
514	120	4§	Auburn Auto	800	230	226	229	223½
42⅛	18	..	Austin N pf	100	30½	30½	30½	..
35½	4	..	Auto Sales	100	6	6	6	..
45⅞	13	3	Auto Sales pf	300	15	15	15	..
50	34	3	Auto Strop A	200	44½	42	44¼	42⅜
20	4½	..	Aviation	2400	5⅝	5	5⅛	5⅛

—B—

66⅝	15	1⅜	Baldwin	1800	32⅜	32	32⅛	32¼
123	104½	7	Baldwin pf	40	115⅜	114¾	114¾	115
145⅛	105	7	Balt & O	600	117½	115⅝	117	115⅜
81	75	4	Balt & O pf	200	79½	79½	79½	..
90⅝	55	3½	Bangor & A	600	70	69¼	70	69⅝
49¾	20	2f	Barnsdall A	7200	23⅝	22½	23⅝	22⅝
32⅝	12½	..	Beacon Oil	100	15½	15	15½	15⅜
137	69	4	Bearings	400	74⅜	73	74	73
7⅛	4½	..	Belding H	200	5½	5½	5½	5⅜
104⅜	25	2	Bendix	700	39⅜	38	39¼	38
60⅞	25	2	Best & Co	100	35⅜	34⅜	35	34⅜
140⅜	78⅛	6	Beth Steel	11300	102	100⅜	101⅝	100⅝
128	116⅝	7	Beth Steel pf	400	125⅜	125⅜	125⅜	125⅜
61⅜	23⅝	..	Blaw-Knox	200	26	25	26	..
23	22	..	Blom'dale ct	100	26	26	26	..
136⅜	37	3f	Bohn Alum	200	51⅝	50¼	50½	51⅜
100½	53	3	Borden	500	66½	64½	66½	64½
86⅞	26	4	Borg Warner	500	66½	64¼	66½	64½
63⅛	8½	..	Briggs	200	17	15⅜	16¼	15⅝
42½	17⅝	2	Briggs & Str	100	26	26	26	26⅛
7⅜	1⅜	..	Brit Steel	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
75⅞	14	..	Brockway	100	14¼	14	14¼	14¼
81⅞	40	4	Bkyn Man T	100	70⅝	68	69¼	70¼
15	7	..	Bkyn-Queen	100	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	..
63	44	4	Bkyn-Qun pf	200	61	60	61	60⅜
74⅜	44	5	Bkyn Un G	1000	147⅞	142⅜	147	142
41⅝	17	2	Bruns Balke	500	14⅞	14¼	14¼	14⅜
44⅛	4½	..	Bruns Term	100	20⅜	20⅛	20¼	20⅜
42⅜	14	1	Bucyrus	100	24⅜	23⅜	24⅜	23½
50	26½	2½	Bucy cv pf	600	37½	36¼	36⅞	36⅝
22⅞	8⅜	..	Budd Mfg	200	12	12	12	12
21⅞	8⅜	7	Budd Wheel	1900	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	12¼
54⅜	25	1.60	Bullard	1100	40½	37	40	36¾
34	21¼	3	Bulova Watch	100	29⅞	28⅝	29⅛	29
96⅞	20	.80f	Burroughs	1200	50⅞	49⅜	49⅞	50¾
89⅛	31¼	2§	Bush Term	200	41	40	41	40⅝
110½	51⅞	7	Bush T deb	100	106¾	106⅜	106⅝	..
118½	105⅜	7	Bush Bldg pf	20	112	112	112	..
9½	2	.50	Butte Cop	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
12⅜	4⅜	2	Butte & Sup	20	4⅜	4⅜	4⅞	4⅞
44	17¼	..	Butterick	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
192⅞	52	..	Byers	100	86⅞	84⅝	85½	85⅞
126¼	105	7	Byers pf	10	110	110	110	..

—C—

84⅞	63¼	4	Calif Pack	200	70	69	69¾	69½
49½	19	2	Campbell	100	23⅞	21⅞	23⅞	21¼
4	1	..	Canan	100	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1¾
136¾	73½	10	Calu & Ariz	100	84½	84	84	85
61⅞	25	4½	Calu & Hecla	300	30⅞	30	30⅞	30
98¾	45	5	Canada Dry	100	71½	70¾	71	70⅛
268⅜	165	10	Can Pac	400	199½	197½	199½	198
48¾	27	2.80	Cannon Mills	100	30⅞	30	30⅞	..
65⅞	17	..	Capital Adm	100	26	22¾	26	22½
467	130	6	Case Thresh	600	246½	240¼	242	240⅝
61	50¼	3	Caterpillar	200	62⅞	62½	62⅞	62
105½	58	6½	Cav-Bbbs pf	40	74½	74	74½	..
79⅜	31	..	Celotex	4300	53⅛	54	54⅜	53⅜
59⅜	27⅜	2	Cen Alloy	1200	33	32¼	32⅝	32½
112½	105⅜	7	Cen Alloy pf	30	110	110	110	110
120	52¼	6	Cerro-de P	300	62½	61¼	62½	62
52	10⅝	..	Cert-Teed	700	13⅜	13½	13⅝	13¾
80⅜	18	4.20	Checker Cab	300	42⅜	41⅜	42½	43½
92	42⅜	3	Chee Corp	100	67½	67¼	67¼	67½
279⅝	160	10	Ches & Ohio	200	214⅜	214	214⅝	214⅞
25⅝	3½	..	Chi & Alt pf	100	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	6¼
23⅞	7	..	Chi Gt West	100	15⅜	14⅝	14⅝	15⅜
63⅜	17½	..	Chi Gt W pf	1600	39⅜	38⅜	39⅜	39⅛
147⅞	44	..	Chi M&SP	200	24	24	24	24½
68⅝	28½	..	Chi M&SP pf	200	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42½
47½	21⅞	..	Chi Pneu	1400	32½	31	31	30
61⅜	47	3½	Chi Pneu pf	100	53½	53½	53½	53½
143½	101	7	Chi RI	200	118½	118½	118½	118⅞
109	100	7	Chi RI 7%	100	107½	107½	107½	..
60	20	3	Chick Cot O	100	28	28	28	27⅝
75⅞	44⅛	2.40	Childs	500	62½	60¼	61½	60⅜
155	26	3	Chrysler	3300	37½	36⅜	37¼	37
62⅝	39½	3.60§	City Ice	100	46½	46¾	46½	..
105¼	96	6½	City Ice pf	20	97½	97½	97½	98
27	7¾	1	City Stores	200	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8¾
61⅞	27	3	Clark Equip	100	34	34	34	33⅞
72⅝	34½	5	Cluett Pbdy	800	34¼	32	32	..
117	90½	7	Cluett P pf	80	94¾	94	94	..
154½	101	4	Coca Cola	200	145	144¼	145	144¼
50⅝	44⅜	3	Coca Cola A	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	..
72¼	10	..	Collins&A	100	24⅜	24	24⅜	24
28½	27¾	..	Colo F&I	400	45	43⅞	45	45½
140	52	2§	Colum Gas	4000	84⅞	81	84¼	81
109	99½	6	Col Gas pf A	200	104¾	104¼	104¾	105½
96½	86	5	Col Gas pf B	100	91¼	91⅛	91⅜	..
344	105	5§	Col Carbon	800	194⅝	189	192	188
105⅝	⅞	..	Col Carbon rts	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜
83⅝	16⅛	.87	Col Graph	1400	28½	28	28¼	26⅝
62⅝	18	2	Com Cred	100	30½	29¼	30½	29¼
105⅝	70	6½	Com Cr 1pf	10	80¾	80¾	80¾	80½
95¾	65	6½	Com C 1p xw	20	80	80	80	80
51⅝	28	3	Com Cr A	100	39⅛	38⅜	38⅜	39¼
28	20¾	2	Com Cr pf B	50	24	23	24	..
79	28¼	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	400	46	45	45⅞	46½
63	20¼	1	Com Sol	6000	29⅜	28⅜	29	28⅝
246	105	4	Comwlth Pw	100	140	139½	141	133
24⅜	10	.60	Comwlth So	2400	15⅜	14⅞	15⅝	14⅞
35⅝	11	..	Congoleum	1000	17¼	16⅝	17¼	17
25⅝	10	2	Con Film	1000	21	20¼	20⅞	20½
30⅝	13¼	2	Con Film pf	100	28¾	23¾	23⅞	23
183¼	80⅛	4	Con Gas	3900	111⅞	107	110⅜	107
100½	92½	5	Con Gas pf	100	100⅛	100¼	100⅛	106
61¼	..	..	Con Textile	100	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	16⅜
11⅛	3¼	..	Container B	300	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
90	23¼	..	Cont Bak A	100	43⅜	43¼	43½	43½
15¼	42	..	Cont Bak B	200	15	15	15	15
92	40½	2½*	Cont Can	300	55⅞	55⅜	55⅞	56
33½	20⅝	3	Cont Dia Fib	400	29⅜	28⅝	29¼	29½
110¼	46¼	2	Cont Ins	100	66½	65¾	66½	65
28⅝	6⅛	..	Cont Motors	600	6⅝	6⅜	6½	6½
47⅞	18	..	Cont Oil	800	23⅝	22⅜	23¼	22⅞
45⅞	28⅞	1	Cont Shares	400	31⅝	31	31⅛	31½
126⅜	70	3§	Sorn Prod	100	94⅞	93⅝	94⅝	92⅝
82¼	20¼	2§	Cream of Wh	100	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
125	15	1§	Crosley	1300	17½	17	17	16⅞
79	17½	..	Crown Cork	400	53	52½	52	52⅝
121⅜	71	5§	Crucible	100	90¾	90	90⅝	90¾
5½	⅜	..	Cuba Cane	1300	1	⅞	1	⅞
3	¾	..	Cuba Cane pf	400	2¾	2	2	2¼
24½	5	..	Cuba Co	800	13	13	13	12½
17	6⅞	..	Cub Am S	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
67⅞	36	4	Cudahy	300	45¾	45¼	45¾	45⅝
132	100	6	Curtis Pub	400	115	115	115	..
121⅜	72½	7	Curtis P pf	500	115½	15½	115½	..
30¼	6⅜	..	Curtiss Wr	8400	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	6⅜
37⅞	13¼	..	Curtiss Wr A	700	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13¼
121¼	58	3½§	Cutler	100	66	65¾	66	65½

—D—

69¼	21¼	..	Davison	800	33½	33	33½	33¼
128	109	7	Deere pf	10	125	123	125	122
226	141½	9	Del & Hud	200	171½	171½	171½	171¼
169¾	120¼	6§	Del Lac&W	400	129	137	129	137
283	151	8	Det Edison	600	218	215	218	..
64⅞	20	2.40§	Devoe & R A	100	24¼	24	24	23¾
164	117	8	Diamond M	150	150	146	146	150½
11¼	6	1	Dome Mines	200	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
54½	12	1.20	Dom Stores	100	24¼	24¼	24½	22⅝
52¼	8⅞	4§	Dupont	00	125	123½	125	123½
109	90	8	Duplan S	60	97	97½	97½	..
169⅞	96½	5	Duquesne pf	100	169½	169½	169½	..

—E—

39½	19	1½§	Eastern RM	500	35½	35	35½	34⅝
266⅜	150	..	Eastman Kod	1500	192⅝	189	193⅝	188⅝
76⅜	18	3	Eaton Axle	1900	35⅞	35½	35⅝	35⅜
39⅝	4	2½	Eitingon	200	9¼	8½	9⅜	8⅞
112½	39	6½	Eitingon pf	100	49¼	47¼	49½	..
174	54	8	Elec Auto Lt	4600	99⅝	96⅜	98¼	98½
183⅜	3¼	..	Elec Boat	1000	5	5	5	4⅝
81⅜	29¼	7	Elec P&L	17000	60⅞	58⅝	60½	59
104⅝	55	5	Elec Sto Bat	1400	75⅜	73½	75⅜	72⅝
22½	3¼	..	Emer-Br A	600	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6
124½	108¾	..	End-John pf	100	109½	109½	109½	..
79⅝	31	1½	Engr P S	2100	48⅜	46	48⅝	46
123⅞	80	5	Eng P S 5 pf	100	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅞
109	84⅝	5½	Eng PS 5½ pf	100	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	..
40	31¾	2½	Equit Bldg	500	41	40	40¾	41
..	..	..	Erie 1st	2800	⅝	½	½	½
66⅛	55¼	4	Erie 1 pf	1100	62¼	61⅝	62	61⅝
68⅝	53	8a	Erie 2 pf	100	58½	58½	58½	58⅞
27⅝	22¾	1½	Ex Buffet	110	26	25	26	25

—F—

13⅜	3¾	..	Fairbanks	100	6	6	6	5⅝
35	11	..	Fairbanks pf	20	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	22⅞
72⅝	22	2½	Fashion Pk	500	24⅞	24¼	24½	24½
33	25½	..	Fed Dept St	2400	36½	34¼	35¼	34⅜
56⅛	28	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	200	36½	36½	36½	36⅝
123	47½	2.60	Fidelity Ins	300	77½	76	77	77¼

LIVE-STOCK PRICES OFF DURING WEEK

Slow Dressed Beef Market—Lower Grade Cattle and Cows Weak

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The slowness of the dressed beef market continued to exert a very bearish influence on the live cattle trade, and caused prices to go lower during the week ended Jan. 30, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

The supply of choice fed steers and long yearlings was light, and these grades sold 25 to 50 cents higher on a rather forced market, largely on shipping account. On the lower grade cattle, however, grades that comprised the big bulk of the week's receipts, it was a very slow and unsatisfactory market that closed mostly 25 cents lower.

Light yearlings lost 25 to 50 cents, lower grade kinds showing the most price depreciation, while fat cows and weighty heifers lost 50 cents to $1. In fact, the fat cow trade was extremely slow at the decline, and medium to good grade cows of value to sell from $8 to $9 were almost unsaleable at the close.

The extreme top was $16, but relatively few loads sold above $15, a price that took choice weighty steers as well as yearlings. Most consignments of feed steers turned from $13.50 down to $11.50, with a number of loads of common-to-medium grade offerings from $10.75 to $11. Cows of value to sell from $8 downward were in fairly dependable demand, the bulk of the cutters selling within the price range of $5.50 to $6.25.

Light veal calves sold from $12 to $14, while selected shipper offerings brought from $15 to $15.50. The continued cold weather was a bearish factor in the replacement cattle trade, and the bulk of feeders sold from $9.50 to $10.75.

There was little change in hog prices, the market holding up well in spite of liberal receipts. Shipping demand was moderate, and both large and small packers were active buyers on the breaks, although they consistently refused to follow advances. The late top was $10.40 and the bulk of the good to choice hogs scaling from 160 to 230 pounds sold from $10.10 to $10.30, while 270-pound weights cashed around $10, and 300-pound averages $9.85. Light lights and pigs were in narrow demand and sold from $9 to $10.

Lamb prices broke 50 to 65 cents, and yearlings about 50 cents in the course of the week. The late bulk of fat lambs sold from $12.25 to $12.50, with a $12.75 top, while the available yearlings were picked up with the price spread of $10 to $10.50, and fat ewes from $5.50 to $7.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

STOCKS	Bid	Asked
Am Capital Corp B	7	9
*Am Founders Corp	27	32
*A Founders 6% lpf	43½	48½
*Am Founders 7% lpf	49	53
*Am Founders conv pf	89	..
Am Founders do war	16	..
Am & Gen Sec 6% pf	40	46
Am & Gen Sec A	32	39
Am & Gen Sec B	14	18
Am Insurancestocks units	14½	16½
Am & Cont Corp	19½	21
*Am London & Emp	22	26
*Am London & Emp pf	80	90
Am Railway Trust	15½	17
Assoc Std Oil Stocks A	11¾	12¼
Atlantic Sec pf	41	43
Atlantic Sec warrants	1¾	4
Basic Industrial Shares	8½	9¼
British Type Inv	13	14½
Capital Management	32	38
Century Shares	50	52
Chain Store Inv Corp	4½	8
Chain Store Inv Corp pf	100	120
Chain & Gen Equip Inc	10¼	15
Chain & Gen Eq 6½% conv pf	80	90
Chartered Investors	29	31
Chartered Investors pf	75	77
Chem Nat Associates	21	22
Chicago Corp	13¾	16¾
Colonial Invest Corp	24¼	25¼
Combined Trust Shares	11	12
Community Shares A	9	..
Community Shares B	9	..
Continental Securities	48	54
Cont Metropolitan	8	14
Corporate Capital units	18½	20½
Corporate Trust	8¾	6½
Crum & Forster Ins, B	67	70
do 7% pf	97	99
Crum & Forster, B	69	74
do 8% pf	102	105
Depos By Shares, B 1	11	12¼
Diversified Trust Shares	23	..
do B	23½	20⅞
do C	8½	9
Dom & Overseas, Inc	3	5
Equitable Inv units	18½	23½
do B	5	8
Fixed Trust Shares, A	20½	..
do B	17⅜	22
Gen Equity Corp, A	..	35
Gibraltar Fin units	31	30
Greenway Corp	28	..
do pf ex war	54	..
do warrants	6	24
Guardian Inv (Conn)	19	..
do conv pf	24	28
do pf, ww	24	..
Grdn Pub Ntl Inv, ww	24	28
Guardian Rail Shares pf	50	..
Gude Winmill Trad C	60	66
Hudson-Har Val units	26½	28⅞
Insull Inv	24	16
Insuranceshares Certif Inc	14	56
Incorporated Investors	53½	44
Inv Tr Asso	38	117⅜
Invest Trust of N Y	115½	..
Invest Fund of N Y	7⅝	8
Int Sec of Am 6½% pf	85	91
do 6% cum pf	80	88
do A	54½	62
do B	31	36
Inv Tr N. A. A	12⅝	13¼
do units	30½	32⅝
Invest Trustee Shares	16⅝	18⅝
Invest Trust A	18¾	19
do B	16⅜	17½
Jackson & Curtis Sec 6% pf	100	..
do Assoc	52	54
Joint Investors A	30	..
do conv pf	80	..
Leaders of Industry A	10⅞	11⅝
Manh Dearb	37	42
Mass Invest	45	47⅞
Mohawk Invest	66	68
Mutual Invest units	11¾	13½
Nat Bond & Share	43	46
Nat Rep	49⅜	52½
North Am Tr Sh	9⅛	9⅞
Power & Light Secur	57	60
do warrants	5	10
Pub Util Hold Corp	21½	25½
do war	6	..
Second Int Sec A	41½	46½
do 6% pf	40	44
do B	20	27
Secur Corp Gen	360	380
do 7% pf	95	100
Shares-in-South	35	37
Southern Bankers Secur	25	35
Spencer Trask Fund	37¼	39¼
Stand Collat Trust	13½	14½
Std Inv 5½% pf ww	79	..
Std Oil Trust Shares	10½	11¾
Syndicate Shares	12⅞	14⅜
Trustee Std Oil Shares	11	11⅝
United Capital A units	30	..
do B	40	..
Uni Founders Corp	42¼	45¼
U S Brit Int B	14	19
do A	31	38
*do3 pf	40	45
U S El Pow	18½	22½
do war	..	..
U S El Lt & Pow A	29	42
U S Shares A	..	..
do A I	12⅝	15¼
do C 1	27⅜	..
do C 2	28⅝	..
do C 3	21⅜	23½
do Canadian Banks	16⅜	..
do F	16⅜	18¼
do H	12	13¾
Virginia Investors	15⅝	17⅛

*Ex-dividend.

BONDS		
Std Inv 5s, '37, ex war	81½	..

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA R. R.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Corporation reports for the year ended D... 31, 1929 ... after taxes, charg... ire on 30,000 com... dividends ... with $300,902, or $4.69 a share, in 1928.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany 5s '44	99⅛	99⅛
Alleghany 5s '49	99½	99⅜
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	103¼	103
Am Chain deb 6s '33	99¾	99¾
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	101	100½
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	94¾	94½
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	103⅝
Am T & T col '60	101	100⅝
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	143⅞	142⅝
Am T & T col 5s '46	103⅝	103¼
Ah T & T col 6s	100⅝	100⅛
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	105¼	105
Am Type Founders 6s '40	104⅝	104⅞
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	100	100
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	79	79
Armour & Co 5½s '43	84⅝	84⅜
Associated Oil 6s '35	102⅜	102⅜
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	92¼	92¼
Atch T&SF 4½s	135	124
Atch T&SF 4s '05	89	89
Atch T&SF4½s C&A div '62	97½	97½
Atlanta & Charl & L '4½s '44	95⅝	95⅝
Atl Danv 1st 4s '48	59	59
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	76	76
B&O 1st 4s '48	92½	92½
B&O cv 4½s '33	99	98⅝
B&O rfg 5s '95	101½	101½
B&O 5s ct Swn div	100⅞	100⅝
B&O 5s series D	101½	101½
B&O rfg 6s '95	109	109
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	101⅛	101½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	102	102
Boston & Me 5s '67	96⅞	96½
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	102	102
Bklyn City Ry 1st 5s '41	104¼	104⅛
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	104¼	104⅛
Broadway Con	39	39
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	96⅜	96
Bkyn Un Gas con 5s '45	105¼	105¼
Buff R & P 4½s '37	90¼	90¼
Bush Term 1st 4s '52	88½	87¼
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	94½	94½
Cal Pet 5½s '38	99⅝	99½
Can Nat Ry 5s	99⅝	99¼
Can North 4½s	98½	98½
Can North deb 6½s '46	114	114
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	101⅜	101½
Caroline Clin & O 5s '38	100½	100¼
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	99½	98⅜
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	91¾	91½
Cen Dist Tel 5s	102¼	102¼
Cen Pacific 5s '60	101¼	101¼
Cen Pac¼c TSL 1st 4s '54	91¼	91¼
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	98⅝	98½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	94	94
Ches & O con 5s '39	98	98
Ches & O ß W I	94	94
Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '50	63½	63½
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	77½	77½
Chi Gt West 4s '59	65¼	64¾
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	72¼	72¼
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	91⅜	91¾
Chi & Nw 4½s 2037	108¼	108¼
Chi & Uw 4½s '87	98½	98½
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	89½	89
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	95¾	95¾
Chi RI&P 4½s '52	92⅞	93
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	98	97⅜
Chi Un Sta 5s B '63	103¼	103¼
Chi Un Sta 5s ct '34	102⅞	102⅜
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	85½	85½
Chile Copper 5s '47	95¾	95¾
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	87⅜	87⅜
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	106½	106½
Clev Pitt 3½s	85¼	85¼
Colo Industrial 5s '34	94½	94
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	98	97⅞
Colonial Oil 6s	76½	76½
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	99⅜	99
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	99¼	99
Colum Pw 4½s	90	90
Commercial Credit 5½s '36	95½	95½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	85⅝	85⅜
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	91	91
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	62	62
Con Gas 5½s 43	106½	106½
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	40	29⅞
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	100	100
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	103	103
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	102½	102½
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	99⅛	99⅛
Ren & Rio G con 4s '36	93	93
Den & Rio G 4½s s '36	76½	76½
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	94	94⅜
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101	101
Detroit Ed rg 5s '40	102⅜	102¼
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	106½	106½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	94	94
Dold Packing 6s '42	68⅛	68
Donner Stl rfg 7s '42	102¼	102¼
Duquesne P&L 4½s '67	97	96⅝
Edith Rock 6s	101½	101½
Erie 5s '67	96⅜	94⅜
Erie gen lien	80	79¼
Erie Gen Riv 6s '57	110⅜	110⅜
Erie & Jersey 1st 6s '55	111	111
Fed Lt&Trac 5s '42	95	95
Fed Lt&Trac 1st 6s'42	102½	102½
Fisk Rub 8s '41	85	85
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	82	82
Fla East Coast 4½s '59 s	82	82
Fla East Coast 5s '74	54	53½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102⅜	102¼
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	95¼	94½
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49	102	102
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	105¾	105¼
Goodyear 5s '57	91¼	90
Grand Tk Ry Can 4s '36	103	104⅝
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	110	110
Great Northern 5½s '52	108⅜	108¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110⅜	110⅜
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	97¾	97½
Housatonic 5s '37	97¼	97⅛
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	103	103
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	94½	93¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	100¼	100
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101¼	101⅛
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	103½	103⅛
Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	90	90
Ill Cen 6½s '36	108½	108½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	98⅜	98⅛
Ind Nat Gas 5s '36	124½	124½
Inland Steel 4½s '78	91½	91½
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	97¾	97
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	67½	67½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	90½	90
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	94½	94⅞
Int & Gt Nor 5s '56	92⅞	92⅞
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	84	84
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	97½	97½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	86¼	85½
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	95	95
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	73	73
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	91	90
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	115⅞	114¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s wi	96½	96½
Kan City Fts&Mem 4s '36	95⅝	95⅝
Lack Steel con 5s '50	100⅞	100⅞
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	101¼	101¼
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	99¼	99¼
L'Autaro 6s '54	78¾	78¾
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	99½	99½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	94	94
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	95⅝	95⅝
L&N col 5s '31	100¼	100¼
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	106	106
L&N 7s '30	100½	100½
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	80	80
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	99	99
McCrory 5½s '41	97¾	97¾
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	100	99⅞
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	98	97¾
Min St P & SSM 6s '46	106½	106½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	104¼	104¾
Mo Pac gen 4s	75	74¾
Mo Pac 5s F '77	97⅞	97½
Mo Pac 5s G '78	97⅜	97½
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	99⅜	99½
Mo Pac 5½s '49	110	109½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	100	100
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	98½	98¼
Nat Rad 6½s '47	30	30
N O T & M inc 5s '35	97¾	97¾
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	79	79
NYC&HR con 4s '98	97½	97⅜
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	98¼	98
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	106⅝	105⅝
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	108	106
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	94⅞	94⅞
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	106½	106½
NY Chi & St L 6s A '31	101⅝	101⅝
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	112⅝	112⅝
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	76⅞	76⅞
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	81½	81½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	90¼	90
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	126½	126½
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	23	23
NY State Ry 6½s B '62	28	28
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110½	110½
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	107	106⅝
Norf & W con 4s '96	91	91
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	99⅞	99¾
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	100¾	100
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	100½	100¼
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	112¾	112½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	100	100
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	106	106
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	72	71
Nat Pow Nlag Falls 5s '43	100	100
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	104¼	104¼
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	89½	89¼
Otis Steel 6s '41	101	101
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	102¾	102¾
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	103	102¾
Pan-Ah Pet & T 6s '34	102¾	102¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	93	93
Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	104½	104½
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	99½	99½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	99¼	99¼
Penn RR gtd 4s '31	99	99
Penn RR 4¾s '63	97⅝	97⅝
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	98¼	98¼
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	103¼	103¼
Penn RR gen 5s '68	106½	106½
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	108⅞	108⅞
Penn RR col 7s '30	100⅜	100⅜
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	84⅜	84⅜
Peoria Pekin Ry 5½s '74	102⅜	102⅜
Pere Marq 5s '56	102⅞	102⅞
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	91¼	91¼
Phil Co 5s '67	97¼	96⅞
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	94	94
Poco Coll 5s	94½	94
Pitts C C&St L 5s A '20	107½	107½
Pitts C C&St L 5s B '75	107½	106⅞
Pitts C C&St L 5s D	94½	94½
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	98⅜	98⅜
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53..C	94½	94
Pressed Steel Car 5s '32	85½	85½
Pub Svc E & G 5s '65	103¼	103¼
Pub Svc E & G wl 4½s	95½	95½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	100¼	100¼
Purity Baking 5s '48	95¼	95¼
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	93½	93½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	96½	96
Ren I & S s f 5s '40	101½	101½
Richfield Dil 6s ct	95½	95
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	96½	96
do S. F 4s A '50	88	87½
do 4½s '75	88⅝	88⅝
do 4½s '75	98½	98½
do 5s '72	105¼	105¼
Seabd A L 4s st '50	66	66
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	59	58
Seabd A L con 6s '45	71	70
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	66¼	66
Shell Pipe 5s '52	95¾	92½
Shell Union 5s '47	94½	94¾
Shubert Theater 6s '42	46	46
Shell Un 5s ct ww	98¼	98⅛
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	97½	97½
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	91¾	91¾
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	100⅛	100¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	100	100
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101¼	101⅛
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	97½	97½
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	95¼	95¼
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	91⅝	91⅝
Smith A O 6½s '33	102¼	102¼
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	102	101⅞
So Colo Pow 6s '47	102½	102½
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	91⅜	91⅜
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	91⅜	92⅜
So Pac 4½s '68	95¼	95⅛
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	97¼	97⅛
So Ry gen 4s '56	89⅝	88⅞
So Ry con 5s '94	107¼	107⅛
So Ry gen 6½s '56	122¼	122¼
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	103⅝	103⅝
Sparta 4½s	90	90
Stand Milling 5s '30	100	100
Stand Milling 5½s '45	101	101
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102	101¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	96	95⅝
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	99½	99
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	105½	105½
Tex Corp 5s '44 rct	101⅜	101⅜
Texas 5s wi	96⅝	96⅝
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	99	98⅞
Tex & Pac 5s La div '31	99⅝	99⅝
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	51⅞	51
Third Ave adj 5s '60	32	32
Tol & O Cen gen 5s '35	98	98
Trans Cont Oil 6½s ww	99⅝	99½
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	91	91
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	103	103
Union El L & P 5½s '54	101½	101½
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	107½	107½
Union Pacific 4s '68	88	88
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	89⅛	89⅛
Union Pacific 4½s '67	97	97
U S Rubber 5s '47	84⅞	84⅝
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100⅜	100⅜
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	98⅞	98⅝
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	87⅜	87⅜
eVrtientes Sugar 7s '42	59⅞	59⅞
Va Mid 5s '36 gen	100	100
Va Ry 5s '62	102⅜	102⅜
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	100¼	100¼
Victor Fuel 5s	21	21
Wabash 4½s '78	89⅞	89⅞
Wabash 1st 5s '39	101¼	101¼
Wabash 2d 5s '39	100	100
Wabash 5½s '75	103½	103½
Walworth 6s '45	89	89
Warner Quinn 6s '39	88	87⅞
Warner U S ww	96	96
Western Maryland 5½s '77	94⅝	94⅝
Western Pac 5s A '46	98⅛	98
Western Un 5s '51	101¼	101¼
Western Un 6½s '36	108	108
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	83¾	83¼
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	27½	27½
Wilkesbr & East 1st 5s '42	65¼	65¼
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	99¾	99¼
Youngstown 5s	100⅝	100½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100¼	100
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	100¼	100¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Feb 1	Jan 30
3½s rg	99.3	99.4	99.3	99.4	99.3
1st 4¼s '47	100.24	100.31	100.24	100.31	100.28
4th 4¼s '38	100.29	101	100.28	101	100.30
US 3⅜s '47	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	
US 4s '44	106.12	106.16	106.10	106.16	105.30
US 4¼s '52	110.1	110.16	110.1	110.8	110.1

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	82⅝	82⅝
Agr Mtg Bk 7s '47	68	68
Akershus 5s '62	91¼	91
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	92	92
Antioquia 7s A '45	72½	72½
Antioquia 7s B '45	70½	70½
Argentine Gov 5s '45	88⅝	88⅛
Argentine 5½s '62	91½	91½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	96½	96
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	96½	96
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	96¼	96¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	96⅝	96⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	96½	96½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	96⅝	96⅝
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	97⅜	96⅞
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	96⅝	96½
Australia, 4½s '57	80⅜	80½
Australia 5s '55	89⅝	89½
Australia 5s '57	90	90
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	103⅝	103⅝
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	95¼	95¼
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	85	85
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	93½	93⅛
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103	102⅞
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	108¼	108¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	110¼	110¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108⅛	107⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '45	110	110
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110½	110
Bergen (City) 8s '45	110½	110½
Berlin 6s '58	87⅝	87⅝
Berlin 6½s '50	94½	94½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	90	90
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	89½	89½
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	91⅝	91
Bogota (City) 8s '45	93	93
Bolivia 7s ct	73¼	73
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	73¼	73¼
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	90	89½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	103⅞	103½
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	81½	81½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	76¼	76¼
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	76½	76
Brazil (US) 8s '41	97¼	96½
Bremen 7s '35	100	100
Brisbane 5s '58	85	85
Budapest (City) 8s '62	75⅞	74⅞
Cement Aires 6s '61	84½	84⅜
Bulgaria 7½s '68	82½	82⅜
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	84¼	84¼
Can (Dom) 5s '52	103¼	102⅝
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '61	94⅜	94½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	87½	87½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	89	88⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Feb	88¾	88¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	89½	89
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	89	88⅞
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101¼	101
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	93¾	93¾
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	74	74
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	74⅞	74⅞
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan	73½	73⅜
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	71½	71
Copn'n (City) 5s '52	96⅞	96⅝
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	80	80
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100	99⅝
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	72½	72½
Danish Mun 8s B '46	109⅜	109⅜
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	91⅝	91½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100½	100½
Duke Price P 6s	103½	103¼
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	96½	96⅛
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	102½	102
Estonia Bank 7s '67	76	76
Est R R Co 7s '54	105	105
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	95⅝	95½
Finland (Rep) 8s '50	99	99
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	107½	107
French Nat SS 7s '49	103½	103½
French (Rep) 7s '49	114½	114⅝
French (Rep) 7½s '41	120½	120
Germ 7s '49	107	106¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	89⅝	89
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	82¼	82¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	94½	94
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	91¼	91¼
Germ G K 6s '48	89⅝	89⅝
Greek 6s '68	85½	85
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	98¾	98¾
Hungary Lt Mag 7½s B '61	91	91
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	91½	91
Useder Steel 6s '48 ct	86	86
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	96	96
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	94	93½
Italy (King) 7s '51	98¾	98
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94	94
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	99¼	99
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	95¾	95¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	103	102⅜
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	80	80
Karstadt 6s '43	74	74
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	95	94¾
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	94	94
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	94	94
Lyons (City) 6s '34	103⅞	103½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	103⅞	103½
Medellin 6½s '54	66	66
Meridionale El 7s '57	97¼	97¼
Miag Mill Mch 7s '56	82	82
Milan (City) 6½s '52	88¾	88½
Minas 6½

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

PROMOTION OF A. A. U. PLANNED

Nation-Wide Membership Urged by Bingham, Newly Appointed Assistant

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Plans are being drawn here for a nation-wide membership campaign for the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States. J. L. Bingham, new assistant to Avery Brundage, president of the union, is taking charge, assuming the duties of the position created at the last annual meeting of the body. Mr. Bingham comes from Denver University, where for 11 years he was director of athletics.

"Possibilities for the usefulness of the A. A. U. have hardly been scratched," said Mr. Bingham in announcing the project. "There are 40,000 athletes registered in the A. A. U. through its various sectional bodies. More and better competition must be provided for them. Our field is not only to care for the underprivileged masses, but for the many athletes developed by colleges who would have no opportunity to continue their development, or to taper off their competition, if it were not for the A. A. U.

"In any plan to enlarge activities, we run squarely against the problem of finance. Our membership campaign is conceived with the purpose of building up a permanent endowment fund, the income from which would be used to promote amateur competition. We also plan to enlist dues paying members, who would provide additional capital by the payment of annual fees. We also wish to enlarge our rôle of associate members who assist in promoting and conducting athletic events. Also, we expect to increase our roster of veteran members, composed of former athletes, now retired from competition, who want to do everything they can for the coming generation of athletes.

Working in Harmony

"In this connection I want to point out that the A. A. U. and the colleges are working in closer harmony. A great many colleges are members. Nearly two-thirds of the new governing board are college men, either in official positions with colleges, or having had college training, and retained close identity to college athletic activities after graduating. Our president, Avery Brundage, is a former University of Illinois athlete and for many years a member of the graduate managers' committee who administered "Big Ten" track and field, swimming, tennis and cross-country championship competition.

"As for myself, I have always been a college man and have only just left the position as athletic director at Denver University. I was drafted for this new post, and accepted because I saw the tremendous possibilities for promoting the welfare of the youth of the United States."

Starting in 1912 Mr. Bingham played football and baseball and competed in track and field for three years. He was selected as all-star tackle on the All-Rocky Mountain football team for three years, and also on the all-star team for track in the shot put, hammer throw and discus throw. After graduation he coached for a year at the Loveland (Colo.) high school, his home town. Then he joined the army and was a lieutenant in the field artillery, acting as a gunner instructor at Ft. Sill, Okla. On returning from the army he was appointed athletic director at Denver University, which post he held until the present.

Saw Possibilities

Mr. Bingham first saw the possibilities of the A. A. U. at the national track and field games in Lincoln, Neb., in 1927. He attended the meet with five athletes from Denver University. He was so impressed with the need of similar competition in Denver and the section round about that he reorganized the Rocky Mountain Association of the A. A. U., which had been dormant for a number of years. In 1928 the Rocky Mountain Association bid for and secured the national A. A. U. outdoor track and field games, and they were held in that city last July. The junior, senior and decathlon championships were decided in a meet extending over several days. The affair was carried off with such success from every angle, including the financial—some $20,000 being realized—that President Brundage decided Mr. Bingham's talents could be used to advantage in a larger field. Mr. Bingham has opened headquarters here and expects to make his home in Chicago.

G. M. LOTT JR. RANKED TOP TENNIS PLAYER

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—G. M. Lott Jr., student at University of Chicago, is ranked first among the tennis players in the jurisdiction of the Western Lawn Tennis Association, according to the list announced here. J. F. Hennessy of Indianapolis is placed second and E. J. Pare of Chicago is third. In doubles, the leaders are George O'Connell and Fred Royer of Chicago.

Miss Clara Louise Zinke of Cincinnati is judged the best of women's singles players, with Miss Catherine Wolf of Indianapolis second and Mrs. Ruth Riese of Saginaw, Mich., third. Women's doubles are headed by Miss Zinke and Miss Ruth Oexman of Cincinnati.

Junior singles are led by William Schommer of Milwaukee, and doubles by Fred Brace of Pontiac and Nate Ganger of Cleveland. Frank Parker of Millwaukee leads the boys' singles.

BEAVIS TAKES FIRST ROUND OF TOURNEY

HAMILTON, Bermuda (AP)—Playing the same steady golf that won him the medal on Wednesday, J. H. Beavis, former English amateur star now living in Bermuda, defeated M. G. Briggs, Great Neck (N. Y.) by a margin of 6 and 4 Thursday, in the first round of the annual combined tournaments for the MacCallum Perfection Trophy and Lighthbourn Cup.

A. C. Gregson, New York, covered the reconstructed Belmont Manor course in 77, five over par, in downing F. W. Jenkins, Bermuda, 4 and 2.

In other first round matches A. Green, Orange (Conn.), defeated J. L. Brown, Montclair (N. J.), 4 and 2; Raynor M. Gardiner, Boston, defeated Stanley S. Howe, Bermuda, 3 and 2.

YOUNG WINS TRAPSHOOT EVENT

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Breaking 194 out of 200 targets, Charles A. Young, veteran Springfield (O.) marksman and former handicap champion of North America, won the 16-yard amateur singles championship on Thursday at the Dixie handicap trapshooting tournament held at the Atlanta Gun Club. The Buckeye entrant was hard pressed by Burton E. Shotton of Amherst, O., manager of the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club, and H. D. Freeman of Atlanta. Each had 193

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULT

Michigan 4, Marquette 1.

New A. A. U. Official

J. L. BINGHAM
Assistant to Avery Brundage

CHAMPIONS WIN AN EASY MATCH

United States Doubles Racquets Tourney Reaches the Semifinal Round

UNITED STATES RACQUET CHAMPIONS
(Doubles)

Year—	Winners—
1899—Q. A. Shaw Jr.—H. H. Hunnewell.	
1900—L. M. Stockton-G. R. Fearing	
1901—Payne Whitney-Q. A. Shaw Jr.	
1902—H. D. Scott-G. H. Brooke.	
1903—H. D. Scott-R. K. Cassatt.	
1904—Q. A. Shaw Jr.—M. Bartlett.	
1905—G. R. Fearing Jr.-H. D. Scott.	
1906—G. R. Fearing Jr.-H. D. Scott.	
1907—R. R. Finke-R. D. Wrenn.	
1908—G. R. Fearing Jr.-H. D. Scott.	
1909—Q. A. Shaw Jr.—P. D. Haughton.	
1910—R. R. Finke-L. Waterbury.	
1911—G. R. Fearing Jr.-H. D. Scott.	
1912—Q. A. Shaw Jr.-G. R. Fearing Jr.	
1913—P. D. Haughton-H. D. Scott.	
1914—D. E. Davis-J. W. Wear.	
1915—C. C. Pell-S. G. Mortimer.	
1916—L. Waterbury-C. C. Waterbury.	
1917—G. H. Brooke-J. W. Wear.	
1919—G. H. Brooke-J. W. Wear.	
1920—Jay Gould-J. W. Wear.	
1921—C. C. Pell-S. G. Mortimer.	
1922—C. C. Pell-S. G. Mortimer.	
1923—C. C. Pell-S. G. Mortimer.	
1924—C. C. Pell-S. G. Mortimer.	
1925—C. C. Pell-S. G. Mortimer.	
1926—R. A. Gardner-Howard Linn.	
1927—C. C. Pell-S. G. Mortimer.	
1928—Hon. C. N. Bruce-J. C. F. Simpson.	
1929—C. C. Pell-S. G. Mortimer.	

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Clarence C. Pell and Stanley G. Mortimer of New York, the present title holders who have held the honor no less than eight times, made a good start in the defense of their honors on the courts of the Philadelphia Racquet Club, Thursday, when they defeated G. R. Fearing 3d, and Philip Wharton of the Boston Tennis & Racquet Club, in the second round of the United States doubles racquets championship tournament, 15—1, 15—4, 15—8. It was an easy victory for the champions and the first game was the only one in which they seemed to try their hardest.

Lord Aberdare and Dr. H. W. Leatham, the No. 1 English team which is competing in the tournament, and which recently won the Canadian championship, made its initial appearance and, while it won, it was given a great battle by Stanley W. Pearson, of Philadelphia, and A. L. Corey, former Yale varsity baseball captain and outfielder, of New York, 15—10, 15—10, 8—15, 11—15, 15—2.

Peter Kemp-Welch and Duncan Cambridge, the No. 2 British team, advanced to the semifinal round by defeating Hewitt Morgan and C. J. Coulter of New York in straight games, 15—9, 15—9, 15—10. This match was much closer than the score indicates. W. Palmer Dixon, former Harvard captain, and H. D. Sheldon, the present singles champion, representing New York, put up a great battle against J. R. Rowland and E. M. Edwards of the home club, but lost, 15—6, 12—15, 17—18, 15—8, 18—15.

UNITED STATES RACQUETS DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round

C. C. Pell and S. G. Mortimer, New York, defeated Philip Wharton and G. R. Fearing 3d, Boston, 15—1, 15—4, 15—8.

Lord Aberdare and Dr. H. W. Leatham, England, defeated S. W. Pearson, Philadelphia, and A. L. Corey, New York, 15—10, 15—10, 8—15, 11—15, 15—2.

Peter Kemp-Welch and Duncan Cambridge, England, defeated Hewitt Morgan and C. J. Coulter, New York, 15—9, 15—9, 15—10.

J. R. Rowland and E. M. Edwards, Philadelphia, defeated H. D. Sheldon and W. P. Dixon, New York, 15—6, 12—15, 17—18, 15—8, 18—15.

PICK-UPS

THE New York Giants have delayed their start for their San Antonio training camp. The plans originally called for the team leaving for the South on Feb. 15, but Manager J. J. McGraw has decided to postpone the start until the seventeenth.

No doubt there are many Boston friends of Kenneth R. Williams who are sorry to see the veteran leave the Red Sox and go to the New York Yankees. Williams has always been a favorite in any city he played. President J. A. R. Quinn of the Sox said that the reason he let the outfielder go was the fact that he is working for a younger team to represent the Hub in the American League. It will also be remembered by most fans that the veteran gave George H. Ruth quite a race for home-run honors several years back, and his long drives may find the right-field bleachers in Yankee Stadium frequently, in his stay with the New York club.

The Pittsburgh Pirates have signed Charles A. Jorgensen to act in the capacity of head trainer for the National League club during next season.

At a recent meeting of the club owners and officials of the Texas League, J. Alvin Gardner was elected president. He will succeed J. Doak Roberts, who has directed the league for many years but recently retired.

The Detroit Tigers recently signed Henry Greenberg, a young first baseman, who will be an understudy of Dale Alexander during next season. Greenberg played semi-professional ball in a league around Boston in 1929. He is 18 years old, 6ft. 3½in. tall, weighs 210 pounds, and bats and throws right-handed.

Clyde Wares, an infielder with the St. Louis Browns back in 1914, will be signed as a coach for the St. Louis Cardinals as soon as his application for reinstatement into organized baseball is granted, according to an announcement made by Branch Rickey. Wares has been out of baseball for eight years, having been suspended in 1922 for failure to agree to terms of the Seattle Club of the Pacific Coast League.

The Lynn Club, which led the New England League in batting last season, also was at the top of the list in team fielding. The club made 181 misplays in 122 games, for a percentage of .967. Manchester placed second with a mark of .964.

MRS. J. B. JESSUP IN FINAL ROUND

Defeats Miss Blake in U. S. Women's Indoor Tennis Singles Tourney

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass.—Mrs. John B. Jessup of Wilmington, Del., who has already won eight United States indoor tennis titles in singles and doubles, gained another final round bracket in the United States women's indoor singles tennis tournament on the covered courts of the Longwood Cricket Club this morning, when she defeated Miss Margaret Blake of Lenox, Mass., a champion last year, in three sets, 2—6, 6—3, 7—5. Mrs. Jessup meets a young tennis star in the final, Miss Mianne Palfrey of Brookline.

Miss Blake played brilliant tennis at the start this morning, and had the upper hand throughout the first set, and gained a lead of 2 games to love in the second set when she slowed up for a rest. This gave Mrs. Jessup hope, for, from the spectator's standpoint, she was being outclassed up to now. Mrs. Jessup was not to be denied, she took command and fought for the rest of the match. She rushed the net, forced Miss Blake to run, and before long held the upper hand.

Mrs. Jessup won five straight games, two of them going to deuce, before Miss Blake could win another. The ninth game went deuce. It certainly was a game of errors. All the points in this last game were either nets or outs, Miss Blake losing it when she drove out twice in succession. With the score a set-all the players retired for a 10-minute rest.

Gains 4-to-0 Lead

When play was resumed, Mrs. Jessup stroked her way to a 4-to-0 lead. The fifth game went to Miss Blake on three earned points, all placements, and a net by Mrs. Jessup. Then Miss Blake won two more games, both of them going to deuce twice. With the score now 4 games to 3 in Mrs. Jessup's favor, the Wilmington player forced Miss Blake into errors, scoring the eighth game at love. Miss Blake, serving, won the ninth game on errors, as did Mrs. Jessup in the tenth when it came her turn to serve.

With the score now 5—all, Mrs. Jessup scored a fine placement, but followed it up with two nets to give her opponent a point advantage. The Winmington player gained the lead again with two more placements and then faltered on service. Deuce being called, Mrs. Jessup played with all she had, scoring two more placements for the game and a lead, 6—5. With the score 30-all in the next game, Mrs. Jessup drove the ball hard off her backhand for a cross-court placement. It hit the top of the net and fell over for a point. The last point of the match went to Mrs. Jessup, when, after a short rally, Miss Blake rushed the net and drove out.

Net-Cord Shots Feature

One of the features of the match was the large number of net-cord shots which were scored by both players, an unusual sight for a championship tournament match. The point score:

Frist Set

Mrs. Jessup	2	5	4	1	1	2	4	4	—24
Miss Blake	4	3	0	4	4	4	2	6	—27

Second Set

Mrs. Jessup	2	1	4	5	4	4	7	2	5—34
Miss Blake	4	4	1	3	2	0	5	4	3—26

Third Set

Mrs. Jessup	4	4	6	4	1	4	4	2	0	5 4—7—42
Miss Blake	1	1	4	2	4	6	6	0	4	4 3 2—5—37

Miss Edith Sigourney of Boston and Miss Marjorie A. Morrill of Dedham, gained a final round bracket in women's doubles Thursday afternoon, defeating a seeded team, Miss Blake and Mrs. Charles J. Hubbard Jr. of Cambridge, after a three-set battle, 5—7, 6—3, 7—5.

Many matches in the mixed doubles took place in the late afternoon and evening, Thursday. In this competition, Mrs. George W. Wightman and G. Peabody Gardner, champions in 1926 and 1927 and runners-up in last year's tournament, are seeded No. 4, below Miss Morrill and Harris E. Coggeshall, who is now studying at Harvard. Miss Blake and Richard Harte are the defending champions. The summary:

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—
Semifinal Round

Mrs. John B. Jessup, Wilmington, Del., defeated Miss Margaret Blake, Lenox, Mass., 2—6, 6—3, 7—5.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Semnfinal Round

Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, and Miss Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, defeated Mrs. Charles J. Hubbard Jr., Cambridge, and Miss Margaret Blake, Lenox, Mass., 5—7, 6—3, 7—5.

MIXED DOUBLES—Second Round

Mrs. John B. Jessup and Karl S. Pfaffmann defeated Miss Dorothy Blodgett and Edgar Ward, 6—3, 6—3.

Miss Mianne Palfrey and Richard Murphy, defeated Miss Louise Baker and A. S. Roberts, 6—1, 6—1.

Miss Virginia B. Rice and J. Brooks Fenno Jr., defeated Miss Aurine Boyden and J. C. Rueter, 6—2, 6—1.

Miss Marjorie A. Morrill and Harris E. Coggeshall defeated Miss Rosamond Newton and David N. Niles, 6—4, 6—1.

Mrs. George W. Wightman and G. Peabody Gardner defeated Mrs. J. D. Corbiere and Joseph Russell, 2—6, 6—1, 6—3.

Miss Annette Hollis and Malcolm T. Hill defeated Miss Gertrude Dwyer and Walter Weld, 6—4, 11—9.

Miss Margaret Blake and Richard Harte defeated Mrs. W. M. Shedden and Eugene Floyd, 6—1, 6—1.

Miss Sarah H. Palfrey and Dr. G. C. Caner defeated Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Guild, 6—2, 7—9, 6—2.

Third Round

Miss Margaret Blake and Richard Harte defeated Mrs. John B. Jessup and Karl S. Pfaffmann, 6—3, 6—4.

Mrs. George W. Wightman and G. Peabody Gardner defeated Miss Annette Hollis and Malcolm T. Hill, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Miss Mianne Palfrey and Richard Murphy defeated Miss Virginia B. Rice and J. Brooks Fenno, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3.

Miss Marjorie A. Morrill and Harrie E. Coggeshall defeated Miss Sarah H. Palfrey and Dr. G. C. Caner, 6—2, 3—6, 6—3.

TILDEN ADVANCES IN TOURNEY

CANNES, France (AP)—William T. Tilden 2d, advanced to the semifinal round of the international tennis tournament here, by defeating Clair Granel in a third round match on Thursday by scores of 6—2, 6—0. Tilden's semifinal opponent will be Jacques B. Brugnon, oldest of the French players, and if victorious the American champion is expected to encounter his old rival, Baron H. L. de Morpurgo of the Italian Davis Cup team in the final. Tilden's game has improved considerably since he was defeated by Jean Borotra for the French covered courts title in Paris earlier in the month.

MRS. STETSON WINS ANOTHER

BELLAIRE, Fla.—Mrs. Helen B. Stetson, of Philadelphia, former national women's golf champion, added another tournament to her collection, defeating Mrs. Norman Hood, of Wilmington, Del., in the finals of the January women's championship on Thursday. Her winning margin was 4 up and 2 to play.

CAREY TO COACH PITTSBURGH

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Max G. Carey, former outfielder of the Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club, Jan. 31, signed a contract to coach the Pirates. He was released by the Pirates in 1926 and was claimed by Brooklyn by the waiver route. He played with Brooklyn until the close of last season.

Former Star's Son Plays Brilliantly

A. T. Mahan Defeats Bartow in Class C Squash Tennis Tourney

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Arthur T. Mahan, son of the former tennis star, Lyle E. Mahan, performed brilliantly on the second day of play for the National Class C squash tennis championship, Thursday, at Harvard Club. Playing from the Yale Club, where he is not even a member of the team, he defeated Douglas E. Bartow, the former Englewood player, now a prominent member of the Fraternity Squash Tennis Club team, by the topheavy score of 15—3, 15—4.

The four seeded players scheduled for play Thursday all came through in easy fashion. Frank Barry Ryan, Short Hills Club, defeated Mead Treadwell, another newcomer of the Yale Club, 15—10, 15—2; J. B. Quincy, the Elizabeth Town & Country Club leader, defeated N. T. Lane, another Yale Club player and a regular on their team, 15—8, 15—11; W. J. Hall, Crescent Athletic Club No. 1, eliminated W. B. McGlinn, Fraternity Club, who recently returned to the courts after a year's absence, 15—5, 15—8, and George M. Edmondson, Fraternity Club leader, advanced by the default of a minor member of the New York Athletic Club team, E. B. Sanger.

The balance of the first round will be played today, with the entire second round, 32 matches, scheduled for Saturday. The summary:

NATIONAL SQUASH TENNIS CLASS C CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

A. K. Thomson, Columbia University Club, defeated D. E. Leith, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, 15—8, 15—8.

R. L. Ardrey, Yale Club, defeated A. W. May, City Athletic Club, 15—6, 15—7.

J. R. Shepherd, Block Hall Club, defeated E. N. Rosenthal, City Athletic Club, 6—15, 18—17, 18—16.

F. B. Ryan, Short Hills Club, defeated Mead Treadwell, Yale Club, 15—10, 15—2.

J. B. Quincy, Elizabeth Town & Country Club, defeated N. T. Lane, Yale Club, 15—8, 15—11.

A. T. Mahan, Yale Club, defeated D. E. Partow, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, 15—3, 15—4.

J. O. Bulkley, Yale Club, defeated Donald Murray, Essex County Country Club, 15—7, 15—3.

W. J. Hall, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated W. B. McGlinn, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, 15—8, 15—8.

George M. Edmondson, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, won from E. B. Sanger, New York Athletic Club, by default.

Frank Vehslage, Essex County Country Club, won from Fred Finkelstein, City Athletic Club, by default.

Samuel McCutcheon, Elizabeth Town & Country Club, defeated E. L. Crabbe, Springfield Club, 15—10, 14—18, 15—12.

W. W. Stokes Jr., Yale Club, defeated D. D. Jackson, Columbia University Club, 15—9, 9—15, 17—16.

HOCKEY NOTES

THE present American Hockey Association started as the United States Amateur Hockey Association, changed to the Central Hockey League for one season, 1925-26, and since then has been the A. H. A. In the past five years that circuit, under any of its names, has certainly sent a galaxy of hockey stars to the National Hockey League, a few of them follow: Goaltenders—Thompson, Minneapolis to Boston; Miller, St. Paul to Pittsburgh; Walsh, Detroit to Montreal; Warters, Pittsburgh, now with Americans; Gardner, Winnipeg to Chicago. Defensemen—Johnson, Minneapolis to Rangers; Abel, Minneapolis, now with Chicago; Conacher, Pittsburgh now with Americans; Wentworth and Graham, Chicago Cardinals to Black Hawks; McKinnon, St. Paul to Pittsburgh; Smith, Pittsburgh to Pittsburgh. Centers—Weiland, Minneapolis to Boston; Stewart, Cleveland to Montreal; Milks, Pittsburgh to Pittsburg; Somers, Winnipeg, now with Chicago. Wings—Darragh, Pittsburgh to Pittsburgh; Galbraith, Minneapolis to Boston; Gottselig, Winnipeg to Chicago; Couture, Winnipeg to Chicago; Ingram, St. Paul to Chicago; Murdoch, Winnipeg to Rangers; W. N. Phillips, Winnipeg, now with Maroons; Boyd, Minneapolis, now with Americans, and White and Drury, Pittsburgh to Pittsburgh. Quite a team could be formed out of these players. Their mention does not mean that they were developed in the N. H. A. circuit but that they once played active hockey in it when it was one or the other of the names.

M. J. Rodden, Toronto Globe sports editor and hockey authority, recently compared the number of players on Canadian National Hockey League teams who made good in the major league direct from amateur play as compared with those owned by United States magnates, who, Rodden says, secure from the minor league or other major-league teams in preference to the amateur. He lists the amateurs who have made good from the start in major-league hockey but among them are the following who, contrary to the class he places them in, have had minor league experience before playing with their present teams and are not eligible to the distinction he has given them: Primeau of Toronto; Bellefeuille of Detroit; Miller of Pittsburgh; Walsh, Robinson, and Wilcox of Maroons; Mondou and Larochelle of Canadiens, and Patterson of Americans. He totals 91 players, including the above, as having made good direct from amateur hockey as against 35 who came up from the minors. Many of the 91 are veterans who made good in professional hockey when minor leagues were unheard of and the class of those professional hockey teams was often no better than present-day minor-league hockey. The best reason Canadian owners have for signing amateurs is that it is far less costly than buying players and often more profitable in the end. Also, Canadian owners are in closer touch with the amateur situation.

The Fort William, Ont., amateur hockey team and often a contender for the Allan Cup is now being coached by Dr. John H. Langtry, graduate of University of Toronto in 1923 and goaltender for the varsity in its quest for the Allan Cup on several occasions.

Fred Hitchman, Bruin defenseman and captain of the team, is thinking of playing cricket this summer. He professes a strong liking for the game with wickets.

RACKLETTS AND GONZALES WIN

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. (AP)—Combining team work with par-breaking golf, Thomas Rackletts, young Columbus (O.) professional, and his amateur partner, M. J. Gonzales, San Antonio schoolboy, produced a 65 over the Brackenridge Park course on Thursday to win the annual amateur-professional best-ball event, preliminary to the ninth annual Texas open golf tournament. Rackletts himself had a 69, two under par, and Gonzales helped him on four holes.

STANFORD ELECTS L. B. HALL '30

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STANFORD UNIVERSITY—L. B. Hall '30 was elected captain of the Stanford University varsity tennis team on Thursday. He has won two block letters and is ranking first on the Cardinal team.

Tulsa in Tie With Duluth for Second

St. Louis Earns Point to Climb in American Association Hockey Standing

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Kansas City	13	7	9	42	50	33
Duluth	8	13	9	47	53	29
Tulsa	9	11	8	49	47	29
St. Louis	9	10	10	57	64	28
St. Paul	9	9	10	50	53	27
Minneapolis	10	6	14	51	49	26

RESULTS THURSDAY

Tulsa 5, St. Paul 2.
St. Louis 0, Duluth 0 (overtime).

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The St. Louis and Duluth hockey teams gained a point on the league-leading Kansas City Pla-Mors here Thursday night, when they each claimed a point by virtue of their 0-to-0 tie, while Minneapolis was winning its game at the expense of the present leaders. Tulsa won too, defeating St. Paul. The present champions are now tied with Duluth for second-place honors. The game was slower than those usually played here, the ice being too soft for much action. Both teams resorted to defensive tactics throughout the first two periods with much of the play being done near mid-ice. Individual rushes, attempted by Goodman, Langlois, Hill and Headley were stopped along the lanes, while many of the shots were from a distance and lacked speed. The rivals became more aggressive during the third period, but lapsed into the careful motions during the overtime period. The summary:

ST. LOUIS		DULUTH
Hill, Howley	lw	rw, Green, Merrill
Goyer, Acaster	c	c, Scott, Mitchell
Jamieson, Cameron	rd	ld, Davis
Headley, Bolleau	rw	lw, Forslund, Goodman
Breen, Clark	ld	rd, Langlois, Bergl
Kearney	g	Turner

Score—Duluth 0, St. Louis 0. Referee—Jack Hughes. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

TULSA, Okla.—Tulsa's Oilers staged a comeback here Thursday night, defeating St. Paul, 5 to 2, in the series final to climb up into a tie with Duluth for second place in the American Hockey Association standing. The Oilers started in whirlwind fashion, firing in three goals in the initial period and one each in the last two. St. Paul scored once in each of the last two periods. The summary:

TULSA		ST. PAUL
Johnson, Metcalfe	lw	rw, Morrison, Romnes
McPherson, Sheppard	c	c, Des Jardins, Thorsteinson
Marker, Moffatt	rw..lw	Conroy, Wilson
Williams	ld	rd, Rennie, Sande
Hansen, Borland	rd	ld, Mulligan
McCusker	g	Stark

Score—Tulsa 5, St. Paul 2. Goals—Hansen 2, McPherson 2, Borland for Tulsa; Conroy, Des Jardins for St. Paul. Referee—Alex Irwin, Winnipeg. Time—Three 20m. periods.

DETROIT ADVANCES IN RACE STANDING

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Cleveland	18	1	4	79	49	37
Buffalo	17	2	8	61	40	36
Detroit	14	5	7	73	49	33
London	13	2	9	78	61	28
Windsor	13	5	9	83	58	31
Hamilton	7	5	12	59	64	19
Niagara Falls	4	3	18	45	77	11
Toronto	4	1	21	47	127	9

RESULT THURSDAY

Detroit 6, Toronto 2.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich.—Detroit Olympics won, 6 to 2, from Toronto here Thursday night in an International Hockey League game. The win put Olympics back in third place, two points ahead of Windsor, their border rivals, whom they meet tonight in Windsor. The Olympics scored three times in the first period and three times in the third. The summary:

DETROIT		TORONTO
Brophy, Gillie	lw	rw, McCalmon, Smith, Maloney
Newman, Bellefeuille	c	c, Field, Lever
Filmore, Steele, Matte	rw	lw, Proudlock, Ouellette, Maloney
McNeiley, Foyston	ld	rd, Berlet, McBride
Daley, Foyston	rd	ld, Moore, McBride
Stuart	g	Fisher

Score—Detroit 6, Toronto 2. Goals—Filmore 2, McIneley 2, Newman, Bellefeuille for Detroit; Lever 2 for Toronto. Assists—Gillie, Brophy, Bellefeuille for Detroit. Referees—I. Masters and E. Irvin. Time—Three 20m. periods.

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Vancouver	11	6	5	48	31	28
Portland	12	4	6	33	19	28
Seattle	7	6	8	34	37	20
Victoria	4	2	15	32	60	10

PORTLAND TIES FOR LEAD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTLAND, Ore.—Portland's Buckaroos again climbed into a tie with the Vancouver Lions for the leadership of the Pacific Coast Hockey League, in one of the greatest ice battles ever seen here, the Buckaroos played an overtime scoreless tie Thursday night with the Seattle Eskimos. Portland secured a point in the standing and advanced to the top along with Vancouver for the second time this month. Each team now has 28 points. The contest showed two splendid goalies in relief, Andrew Aitkenhead for Portland and Harold L. Winkler for Seattle. Referee Fred J. Ion issued 24 minor penalties. The teams played most of the game with only five men on the ice.

MISS HOLM IN RECORD SWIM

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Miss Eleanor Holm, of the Women's Swimming Association of New York, swam the 220-yard backstroke event in the world's record time of 3m. 3-5s. here Thursday night. The present recognized record is 3m. 3-5s., made by Miss Sybil Bauer, of the Illinois Athletic Club, at Miami, Fla., in 1924. Miss Holm swam against Miss Mae Cutnell, of the Carnegie Library Club, Pittsburgh at the Keystone Athletic Club pool.

BRUINS SECURE CONNOR

The Boston National Hockey League Club announces the addition of Henry A. Connor, Ottawa left wing, for the balance of the season, and in exchange they have sent William D. Hutton to the Senators. Connor was with the Bruins three years ago. He is a left-hand shot, while Hutton is a right-hand shot. The deal is a loan and not a trade.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Iowa 26, Oklahoma A. & M. 21.
Purdue 25, Loyola (Chicago) 20.
DeKalb Teachers 33, Armour Tech 26.
Yankton 22, Springfield S. D. 17.
St. John's 43, MacAlester 27.
Gustavus Adolphus 40, St. Thomas 21.
S. D. State 43, Sioux Falls 16.
Waynesburg 37, West Va. Wesleyan 25.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 58

ARTHUR A. SOMERS

Chicago Black Hawks, National Hockey League.

First played professional hockey in 1926-27 with Winnipeg in the American Hockey Association. He was born at Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 17, 1904. He is 5ft. 6in. in height, weighs about 165 pounds, is a left-hand shot and plays center. His record:

1919-20—Winnipeg Falcons, Thunder Bay League.
1920-21—Winnipeg Falcons, Thunder Bay League.
1921-22—Winnipeg Victorias, Thunder Bay League.
1922-23—Winnipeg Falcons, Thunder Bay League.
1923-24—Winnipeg Falcons, Thunder Bay League.
1924-25—Fort William, Thunder Bay League.
1925-26—Winnipeg Maroons, Central Hockey League.
1926-27—Winnipeg Maroons, American Hockey Association.
1927-28—Winnipeg Maroons, American Hockey Association.
1928-29—Vancouver, Pacific Coast Hockey League.

MAROONS RETAIN MARGIN OF LEAD

Defeat Toronto as Canadiens Win From Black Hawks —Americans Triumph

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE
U. S. Division

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	25	0	4	114	64	50
N. Y. Rangers	15	2	11	101	89	32
Chicago	14	3	11	78	69	31
Detroit	11	3	14	83	90	25
Pittsburgh	4	2	21	72	116	10

Canadian Division

Montreal	15	3	10	90	73	33
Canadiens	13	4	10	83	72	30
Ottawa	11	4	13	84	84	26
Toronto	10	3	13	69	81	23
N. Y. Americans	8	2	19	67	103	18

RESULTS THURSDAY

Montreal 3, Toronto 0.
Canadiens 1, Chicago 0, overtime.
Americans 3, Detroit 2.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont. — Toronto lost ground to each of the four other clubs in the Canadian group of the National Hockey League here on Thursday night when they were defeated by the Montreal Maroons, 3 to 0. The game was neither exciting nor strenuous. Montreal deserved victory on smoother team work and stronger defensive play throughout. Maroons did not have as many scoring opportunities as the locals, but they made the most of them.

There was no scoring in the first period but in the second M. Phillips batted in a rebound from Northcott's shot and in the final minute Stewart went from end to end to pull Chabot out and score for the best goal of the game. In the final period on one of the few Montreal attacks, M. Phillips passed to Northcott who scored. The locals sent four and then five men up on the attack in the last 10 minutes and Montreal confined its play to a strong defense which was successful.

MONTREAL		TORONTO
Siebert, Trottier, Northcott	lw	rw, Conacher, Bailey
Stewart, M. Phillips	c	c, Primeau, Blair, Pettinger
R. Smith, Ward, W. Phillips	rw	lw, Jackson, Cotton
Munro, Boucher, Id	rd	Nighbor, Day
Dutton, Wilcox, rd	ld	Duncan, A. Smith
Walsh, g		Chabot

Score—Montreal 3, Toronto 0. Goals—M. Phillips, Stewart, Northcott for Montreal. Assists—Northcott, M. Phillips for Montreal. Referees—G. J. Mallinson, Montreal, and Gerald Goodman, London. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Que.—A goal by Morenz after six minutes' overtime on Thursday night gave the Canadiens a 1-to-0 victory over the Chicago Black Hawks and enabled the winners to keep close to the Montreal Maroons. The victory also enabled the Canadiens to increase their margin over the third-place Ottawa Senators to one of four points. The game was exciting all the way and became strenuous as the third period progressed. It was the first time this season that there have been three periods of scoreless hockey in any of the home games of Canadiens or their local rivals, the Maroons.

The only goal of the game was scored after Morenz had secured on a faceoff and dashed through the Chicago defense to beat Gardiner with a hard shot. Previous to this Gardiner had turned aside a number of promising attacks by the speedy Canadien forwards and it was his display that forced the locals to go into overtime for the victory. The summary:

CANADIENS		CHICAGO
Joliat, G. Mantha, Carson, lw		

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	1:00
1 Ainsworth Mfg ..	24½	24½	24½
3 All Am Gen Crp..	16¼	16	16¼
1 Allegheny Gas ..	4½	4½	4½
1 Allied Aviation ..	1	1	1
11 Allied Mills	15	14⅜	14⅜
51 Allied Pw & Lt ..	42	41¼	24
*2 Allied P&L pf	46⅞	46¾	46⅞
14 Alum Co Am 303		298½	302½
2 Alum Ltd 134½		12 ½	134½
• Am Brit & Cont..	5¼	5¼	5¼
• Am Br Bov Fd...	8½	8⅛	8⅛
3 Am Cities PL A..	38½	38⅜	38½
11 Am Cities P&L B.	16⅝	16¼	16⅝
60 Am Com Pw A ..	24¼	23⅝	24
2 Am Com Pw B..	35¼	35¼	35¼
5 Am Cont Oilfields	⅜	⅜	⅜
2 Am Dept Stores..	3½	3½	3½
†25 Am Dist Tel NJ pf	110½	110½	110½
37 Am&Fgn Pw war.	71½	69	71¼
7 Am G & E.....128¾		127	128¾
4 Am Invest "B"..	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
25 †Am Laund Mach 70		70	70
50 †Am Lt & Trac..260		259½	260
18 Am Maracaibo ..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2 Am Salamandra..	56	56	56
197 Am Super-Power.	27½	26½	27¼
2 Anchor Post F...	11¾	11½	11½
2 Andrew Cit B....	45½	44½	45½
21 Anglo Am vot cod	17¾	17⅜	17⅜
1 Anglo A O n v cod	17¾	17¾	17¾
5 Anglo Chil C N..	19	19	19
7 Ark Nat Gas.....	9¼	9¼	9¼
8 Ark Nat G A.....	9⅛	9	9⅛
1 Art Met Wks.....	20	20	20
2 Asso Ef Ind Ltd.	6¼	6¼	6¼
30 Asso G&EIA	45⅝	45½	45½
2 Asso G&E deb rts.	9⅝	9¼	9¼
4 Asso Ray pf.....	49¾	49½	49¾
1 Atl Lobos pf	1¾	1¾	1¾
2 Atlas Plywood ..	23¾	23¼	23⅜
2 Auto Vac cv pr pt	16⅜	15	16¾
7 Aviation Crp Am.	28¾	28	28¾
10 Aviation Credit ..	13¾	13¼	13¼
B			
7 Bahia Crp pf	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
75 Balt & O rts.....	1¼	1¼	1¼
21 Blue Ridge	8½	8⅜	8½
6 Blue Ridge cv pf..	38⅞	38½	38½
1 Blumenthal	29	29	29
1 Bridgeport Mach..	9	9	9
1 Brill A	11	11	11
3 Brill B	27¾	27¾	27¾
2 Burma Ltd	3¾	3¾	3¾
9 *Butler Bros.....	13⅞	12	12
C			
2 Cable & Wire A..	3¼	3¼	3¼
3 Cable & Wire B..	1½	1½	1½
6 Can Marc Wirels.	3⅝	3½	3½
2 Celanese Corp Am	30½	30½	30½
1 Celluloid Corp	17½	17½	17½
29 Cen Sts ESlec....	22¾	21⅞	22⅜
2 Chain Stores Stk.	15⅜	15	15
2 Chesap & O n....	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
2 Chesebr Mfg.....162¾		162¾	162¾
149 Cities Service	29¼	28¾	29
1 Cities Serv pf....	88¾	88¾	88¾
46 Colon Oil.....	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1 Comwlth Pw pf (6)	95¼	95¼	95¼
129 Comwlth & S war	4¼	4	4¼
9 Comwlth & So pf.	95¼	95	95¼
2 Comstock Tunnel.	⅝	⅝	⅝
4 Cons Cop Min....	7	6⅞	6⅞
1 Cons G U A (2.20)	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
7 Cons Instrument..	4½	4½	4½
4 Cons Laund.....	12¼	12	12
3 Copeland Prod A	5	5	5
7 Cord Corp	13⅝	13	13
8 Cortez Silver.....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3 Creole Pet.....	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
12 Crocker & Wheel.	19	19	19
41 Crocker & Wh rts	⅞	⅞	⅞
D			
†450 Deere & Co.....645		630	645
17 Deere & Co new ..131		128⅝	131
45 De Forest Radio ..	3	2⅞	3
2 Derby Oil	4¾	4¾	4¾
6 Dixie Gas Util	16¼	15⅝	16
1 Douglas Aircraft..	13	13	13
†225 Duke Power 170		168½	170
1 Duval Tex Sul	18	18	18
E			
8 East Stat Pow B..	25¾	25⅝	25¾
2 Eastern Util A	12	12	12
17 Eisler Elec	17⅛	16⅞	17
421 El Bond & Share..	90¼	89⅛	90¼
1 El Bond & Sh pf..	104½	104½	104½
4 El Pow Asso A ..	26⅛	26	26⅜
9 El P&L opt war ..	36	34⅛	36
10 Electric Share ..	20⅜	19⅝	20⅜
8 Electric Share pf..	90¼	90	90
2 Empire Steel	12½	12	12½
1 Emp Pb Sv A	20½	20½	20½
9 Evans Wallo Lead	4¼	4	4⅛
F			
2 Falcon Lead Min.	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Fiat rcts	20	20	20
6 Fiat deb rts	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
4 Fokker Aircraft .	16¾	16½	16¾
2 Ford Mot Can A..	30⅝	30½	30⅝
3 Ford Mot Ltd	10½	10¼	10⅜
7 Fourth Nat Inv ..	38⅛	37⅞	38⅛
11 Fox Theater A....	7⅝	7½	7⅝
G			
4 Garlock Packing.	22⅞	22¾	22⅞
43 Gen Bak	3¾	3½	3½
10 Gen Bak pf	45⅞	44½	45⅝
4 Gen Elec Ltd reg.	11¼	11¼	11¼
3 Gen Empire	21¼	21½	21½
3 Gen Gas&El A....	14¾	14¾	14¾
17 GenRealty&Util...	14	13½	13½
30 GenRealty&Util pf.	81⅞	81⅜	81⅜
3 Gilbert Co.....	19	18½	18½
1 Gleaner CombHarv.	21	21	21
1 GlobeUnderwriters	16½	16½	16½
6 Gold Coin.....	3-16	3-16	3-16
1 GoldSealElec.....	3¾	3¾	3¾
25 GoldenCenterMin..	5½	5¼	5¾
4 Goldfield Cons....	½	½	½
38 Goldman Sachs....	37½	36½	37¼
*1 Gorham Inc pf....	31	31	31
1 Gotham Knitbac....	1½	1½	1½
3 Graymur.....	38¾	38½	38¾
2 GulfOilCorpPa 136¼		136	136½
H			
1 Hambleton ctfs....	49	49	49
1 Hap Candy St A....	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 HollinerGoldMin...	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1 Houdaille pf A	29	29	29
7 Hud Bay M&S	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
2 HumbOil&Re (2G)	83⅞	83	83⅞
6 Hyd El Serv (2) ..	43	42	42⅞
1 Hygrade Food	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
I			
27 Ind Ter Illum	29⅞	29½	29⅞
4 Insull Util	63⅞	62⅝	63⅞
6 InsCoNA (2⅛g) ..	75⅞	75½	75½
1 Intercon Petrol ...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
9 Int Pet (.62½)	20⅝	20¼	20⅜
1 IntSupPw (1A)	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
1 Int Util A (3½) ..	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
1 Inter Util war	1¼	1¼	1¼
8 Interstate Eq	10¼	10⅛	10¼
1 Inter Eq cv pf (3)	44¼	44¼	44¾
1 IrvAirChute (1½).	13¾	13¾	13¾
J			
1 Johnson Motor	29	29	29
K			
2 Kirby Pet	2¾	2¾	2¾
3 Kolster Brandes ..	1	¾	¾
L			
7 Lackawanna Sec..	42⅞	42¼	42¼
2 Lefcourt Realty...	21½	21	21½
5 do pf	37	35⅞	36⅛
4 Lehigh Coal & N..116		114¾	116
3 Lehman Corp	81¾	81⅜	81¾
1 Leonard Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Lerner Stores	50	50	50
1 Liberty Dairy Prd	30	30	30
M			
1 MacMarr Stores ..	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
1 Marconi Int Marine	11	11⅜	11⅜
1 Marc Wireless B.	12	12	12
6 Marine Midland...	33½	33¼	33⅜
1 Mexican Gulf	1½	1½	1½
9 Mavis Bottling Co.	1¾	1⅛	1⅛
4 Mayflower Assoc .	60	59½	60
1 MerrittChap&Scott	18¼	18¼	18¼
5 Mesabi Iron	2½	2½	2½
3 Metro Ch Stores..	25	25	25½
21 Mid West Util, n.	28¼	27½	28⅛
1 do A war.....	2	2	2
2 Midland United ..	24½	24	24½
*22 Mo Kan Pipe Line	21¾	21	21
2 MissRivFCo sub-w	18	17⅞	18
†75 Mohawk Hud Inf.	108	108	108
7 Montecatini deb rts	2¼	2	2⅛
1 Morrison El c....	43¼	43¼	43¼
N			
3 National Aviation.	9	8¾	8¾
15 Nat Investors....	15¼	15	15⅛
†50 Nat Pow&Lt pf .109		109	109
13 Nat Sti xw	54	52¼	53
2 Nat Sugar Ref NJ	32½	32½	32½
1 Nat Sti war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3 Newmont Mining .117¾		115	117¾
4 New York Invest	27½	27½	27½
2 N Y Mdse	22½	22	22
†25 NY Tel 6½% pf 114⅝		114⅝	114⅝
71 Niagara Hud Pow	14¼	13⅝	14¼
8 Niag Hud P A war	3½	3⅜	3½
18 Niles Bem Pond ..	36⅜	35½	35½
1 Noranda Mines	38½	38½	38½
1 North Am Avia ..	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
2 North Am Lt & Pw	7½	7½	7½
2 No Cent Texas	7¼	7¼	7¼
2 Novadel Agene	28	28	28
O			
62 Ohio Cop	1	1	1
8 Ohio Oil	70¾	70½	70⅝
13 Outboard Mot A .	12⅝	12	12⅝
6 Otis Elev new	75¾	75¼	75¾
P			
2 Pac Pub Ser.....	28¾	28¾	28¾
2 Pac West Util....	13½	13¼	14⅛
32 Pandem Oil	1⅜	1½	1⅜
Pantepec O Ven..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
Paramt Cab.....	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
27 Pennroad Corp..	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
3 Penn O Edis.....	59½	58½	59½
1 Penn O Ed pr pf..111⅛		111¼	111⅜
2 Penn O Ed 6% pf.	94¾	94½	94½
2 Penn O E B war.	13	13	13
2 Penn Wat & P...	80	79⅞	80
2 Peop Lt Pw A..	32½	32½	32½
10 †Pet Milk pf....	98	98	98
42 Petrolm Corp	22¼	21⅝	21¾
13 Pilot Rad A.....	13	12⅝	13
4 Pitney Bowes nw.	14½	14½	14½
350 †Pitts Lk Er Ry.112		111	112
2 Pitts Forg	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞
2 Plymouth Oil.....	27¼	27¼	27¼
3 Polymet Mfg.....	10⅝	9¼	9¼
1 Pow Corp Can (1)	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
1 Pow Sec Corp....	17	17	17
2 Prince&Whitely..	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
3 Prince&Whiteof(2)	36⅜	36	36⅜
7 Prospector Airc..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
17 Prud'n	17½	17¼	17½

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	1:00
23 Pub Util Hold....	21½	21½	21½
†20 PugetSdPowpf(6).	99½	99½	99½
R			
3 RainbowLProdA...	9¾	9	9¾
5 RainbowLProdB...	4½	4½	4½
2 Reiter Foster (.40)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1 ReliableSto(1⅜%f)	17½	17½	17½
4 Repub Steel Corp..	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
1 Repub Stl Corp pf	92	92	92
2 ReynldsMetl(2.40).	25¼	25⅛	25⅛
1 Rike&Kmler(2.20).	27	27	27
4 Roan Ant Cop....	30½	30⅛	30
1 Roosevelt Field...	3½	3½	3½
S			
25 St Regis Paper ..	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞
1 Salt-Creek Prod..	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
3 Seeman Bros	40⅛	40	40
29 Selected Indust ..	10⅛	10	10⅛
1 Select Ind 2pf ...	75½	75½	75½
1 Sentry Saf Control	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1 Seton Leather....	12¾	12¾	12¾
2 Shenandoah	9¼	9⅜	9⅜
3 Shenandoah pf....	36⅜	36⅛	36⅛
1 Silicia Gel Cp ctfs	25½	25½	25½
1 Sisto Financial ..	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜
1 Solar Ref	32	32	32
8 Sonora Prod	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
2 South Coast	6¼		6¼
2 Soeast Pow&L pf 110¼		110¼	110¼
1 Soeast P&L pt pf. 94¼		94¼	94¼
1 So Cal Ed A pf....	29¼	29¼	29⅜
18 Southern Corp....	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
2 South Penn Oil...	40¼	40¼	40¼
1 South Ice & Util B	6	6	6
4 Southland Royalty	11⅜	11	11⅜
2 Southwest Dairy..	11	11	11
1 Southwest Gas Ut	8	8	8
3 Stand Oil Expt pf	97⅜	97⅛	97⅛
20 Stand Oil Ipdiana	53⅜	53¼	53⅜
3 Stand Oil Kan....	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
6 Stand Oil Ky.....	34⅛	34⅛	43¾
2 Stand Pw&Lt nw..	64	64	64
1 Stand Pw&Lt n B.	63½	63¼	63½
†50 Stand Pw&Lt pf...101		101	101
1 Starret Corp pf....	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
5 Stutz Mot C Am.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1 Sunray Oil	7¼	7¼	7¼
T			
8 Tampa El	75	73	75
1 Taylor Mill	24	24	24
3 Thermoid Co	21	21	21
5 Third Nat Inv....	36	35⅝	36
9 Transamer Corp ..	44¼	44¼	44¼
1 Transcont Air T.	6¼	6¼	6¼
3 Trans Air T ctfs..	5½	5½	5½
1 Transcont Oil n..	19	19	19
11 Trans Lux D P A..	5⅜	5	5⅜
59 Tri Cont Corp....	15⅞	14⅝	15⅞
5 Tri Cont C pf....	82½	81⅜	82½
8 Tri Cont C war..	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
6 Tri Utilities	44⅞	44½	44⅝
†40 Tubize Art Silk B.156		152	152
U			
1 Ulen & Co	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
2 Ungerleider Fin C	32	32	32
2 Uni Carr Fast N	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
31 Uni Corp war....	19⅞	18⅝	19⅜
1 Uni Elec Service.	17½	17½	17½
1 Uni El Serv rts..			
90 United Gas	30¼	29⅞	30¼
43 Un Lt&Pow A....	37½	36⅞	37⅛
3 UnLt&Pw conv pf.101½		101⅜	101½
2 US&Int Ser	3½	3½	3½
2 US&Int Sec 2nd pd	64	64	64
35 US Dairy Prod A.	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
9 US Elec Pw Corp.	18¼	18⅛	18¼
3 US Finish	22½	22	22
1 US Foil B	20½	20½	20¼
1 US Gypsum	45	45	45
4 US Lines pf	15⅜	15¼	15¼
5 US Radiator	45	44	45
5 US Radiator ctfs.	45	44¼	45
1 United Verde Ext.	11½	11⅓	11⅓
4 Unity Gold Min ..	½	½	½
1 Utah Apex M (½)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
47 Utility Equities..	16⅛	14⅜	15⅝
38 Util Pw&Lt (1A).	18¼	17½	18
9 Util & Industries.	17¾	17¾	17¾
* 5 Util & In pf (1½)	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝
V			
6 Vacuum Oil (4¼g)	95⅝	95¼	95¼
12 Van Camp Packing	10¾	10¼	10⅜
3 Vivk Finance.....	8¾	8¾	8¾
W			
3 Watson (J. W. Co	2	2	2
1 West Air Exp (.60)	32	32	32
1 Winter Benjamin..	5	5	5

DOMESTIC BONDS
(Sales in $1000)

4 AlumiCo5s'52 102	102	102	
2 AmCmwthPo6s'49.101	101	101	
12 Am G&E5s'28	94¼	93¾	93⅞
5 AmFrLtEs2016 .....103½	103½	105½	
5 AmRolMSs'48	97¼	97¼	
8 AppalachPo5s'56	96¼	96¼	96¼
8 ArkP&Lt5s'56	94⅝	94¼	94⅝
12 AssoG&E5½s'77 ..100½		100⅛	100⅛
3 AssoG&Es'68	79¼	79¼	79¼
3 AssoG&E4½s'48ww119	119	119	
3 AssoNIT5½s'44 ..100½		100⅛	100½
1 Asso TelUt5½s'44n100	100	100	
176 Balt&Ohio4½s'60 .101¼	101	101⅛	
2 BellTCan5sA55 ....100½	100½	100½	
10 CanNREg7sE'35 ...107⅜	107⅛	107⅜	
1 CanPacRy5s'54	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
3 CarolinaP&Ls'56. 98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	
13 CitSErs5¼s'54	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
1 CitSEl5s'48	71¼	71⅛	71⅜
1 CitSvEL5½s'53 .. 89⅝		89⅝	89⅝
1 CitiesServ5s'66	83	83	83
2 CitCerGas5½s'42.. 84¼		84¼	84¼
4 Cit Ser P 5½s '52. 87		86⅜	86⅜
2 Clev Ter B 6s '41. 93½		93½	93½
2 Cons Pub 6¾s '36. 97		97	97
5 Consu Pw 4½s '56 94¼		94¼	94¼
5 Cont GE 5s A '58. 85¼		85¼	8 ¼
5 Cont Oil 5¾s '37. 95		95	95
1 Cudahy P 5½s '37 96		96	96
1 Dix GG 6½s A '37. 78⅞		78⅞	78⅝
11 Ed El Ill 5s '33... 99¾		99¾	99¾
1 El P&L 5s 2030... 92½		92½	92½
1 Emp O&R 5½s '42 84¼		84¼	84¼
8 Fairb M 5s '42... 96		95	95
7 Fed Sug 6s '33 .. 93		93	93
1 Fed Wat 5½s '54. 92½		92½	92⅛
5 Firesto CM 5s '48. 89⅝		89⅝	89⅝
4 Fisk Rub 5½s '31. 58		57⅝	58
2 Fla P&L 5s '54... 85½		85½	85½
6 Gatin Pw 5s '56.. 91½		91¼	91½
5 Gen Ray 6s A '48. 67½		67½	67½
28 Gen The Eq 6s '44 124⅛		123	124
12 Georgia Pw 5s '67 96⅜		95¾	95⅝
5 GrTk 6s 106		106	106
6 GulfSUtil 3s A '56 92¾		92¾	92¾
3 HoustGlfG6½s'43ww 80		79½	80
7 HoustGlfG 6sA'43 81¼		81	81
3 Indep Oil 6s '39 ..102¾		102⅜	102⅜
12 Ind P&L 5s A '57 . 96¾		96½	96¾
121 InsullUtil 6s'49B ..102½		101½	102
1 InterNGas 6s'36xw 100¼		100¼	100
4 InvestCo 5sA'47xw 77		77	77
2 Iowa-NebL&P 5s'57 91½		91½	91½
2 Kelvinator 6s'36xw 75¾		75¾	75¾
11 Kop Gas&C 5s '47 96¾		96¼	96¾
10 KropG&C 5½s '50 .100¼		100	100
8 LehighPS 6sA2026 103½		103½	103½
2 LibMcN&L 5s'42 .. 91		91	91
6 LouisP&L 5s '57 .. 93¾		93½	93¾
3 ManPow 5½s A'51 .. 97		97	97
3 Mil G&E 4½s '67 .. 95		95	95
3 MissRivF 6s'44ww 111½		111¼	111¼
8 MissRivF 6s'44xw 94¾		94	94
1 Narragans't 5s '57 98¼		98¼	98¼
2 Nat Pub Ser 5s '78 76¾		76¾	76¾
6 Nat Tr Jrnl 6s'35 40		40	40
3 NY For'n 5½'48ww 82½		82½	82½
5 NY Pw&Lt 4½s'67 91½		91½	91¼
48 No Am Ed 5s '69 95½		9a½	95½
5 No Ind Pb S 5s'69 98		98	98
6 Ohio Pw 4½s D'56 91¾		91¼	91¼
8 Pac G&E 4½s E'57 94½		94⅜	94½
1 PacW Oil 6½'43ww 84¾		84⅜	84⅜
1 Penn D&W 6s '49 96½		96½	96½
1 Penn OE 6s'50 xw .101		101	101
4 Phila El 5¼s'72..105¼		105¼	105¼
3 Phila Rap Tr 6s'62 90		90	90
3 Pitts Steel 6s'48.102		102	102
1 Pub SP&L5½s'49. 99⅞		99⅞	99⅞
2 Queens BG5½sA'52100¼		100¼	100¼
5 Roch Cent Pw5s'53 80¼		80	80
1 Ryer & Son 5s '43. 93		93	93
2 Shaw W&P4½sA'67 92¼		92⅛	92⅛
1 SilicaG6½s'32 ww.. 98		98	98
2 Snider Pack 6s '32. 71½		71½	71½
9 SEP&LsA2025xw 103⅞		103⅝	103⅞
6 So Cal Ed 5s '51 ..100		99⅝	99⅝
3 So Cal Ed 5s '52 ..100		100	100
1 So Cal Gas 5s '37. 91¼		91⅛	91⅜
2 So Cal Gas 6½s'35.102		102	102
3 So Nat Gas 6s '44. 87		87	87
10 Staley Mfg 6s '42.. 98		98	98
9 Stand P&Lt 6s'57 .. 98		98	98
1 Stutz Mot 7½s '37. 30		30	30
19 Swift Co 5s '32 ...100¼		100	100¼
3 Tx P&Lt 5s '56 96		95½	96
3 Thermoid Co6s'34 . 90⅝		90⅜	90⅝
1 Tri Util 5s '79 80		80	80
3 UnL&Ry 5½s'52 .... 85¼		85¼	85¼
10 UtilP&L 5s'59ww.. 84½		84½	84½
7 Warner Br 6s '39..100		99	99
3 WestNDel 6s'44 91		90	91
2 WTexUtil 5sA'57 . 92½		92½	92½

FOREIGN BONDS

2 AgMtBk 7s'46 90		90	90
4 AgMtBk 7s'47 73		72	73
5 BadenomMun 7s'51 93		93	93
2 BogMtgBk 7s'47n. 77¾		77⅝	77¾
1 BuAirPr 7½s '47..100		100	100
1 CenBkGer 6sA'52. 82		82	82
1 CenBkGer 6sB'51. 82		82	82
3 Chile Cons 7s '60.. 91¾		91¾	91¾
11 ChilMtBk 6s'62 .. 87½		87½	87½
5 ComPrBk 5½s'27 .. 85⅝		85½	85½
8 Europ Mtg 7sC'67 87		87	87
1 Finid RM Bk 6s'61 82		82	82
10 Ger Cons Mn 6s'47 83½		83½	83½
4 Hamburg El 7s'35 100½		100½	100⅞
13 Hamburg El 5½s'38 86⅝		86	86⅝
1 Hanover Crd 6s'31 97		97	97
3 It Sup P 6sA'63xw 72½		72½	
4 LimaCPeru 6½s'58 75		75	75
2 Medellin Col 7s'51 77		77	77
3 Prussia FS 6½s'51 93		93	93
1 Prussia FS 6s'52.. 86		86	86
4 Rio Jan 6½s'59 .. 74½		74½	74⅞
5 Ruhr Gs C 6½sA'53 83⅜		83¾	83⅞
1 Rumania Inst 7s'59 82¾		82⅞	82⅞
1 Sntiago Chile 7s'49 95¼		95¼	95¼
5 Tietz Leon 7½s'46 95		395	95
9 UnitElSvc 7s'56xw 91¾		91	91¾

†Actual sales. *Ex-dividend. ‡Ex-rights.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON—Consols for money today were 53⅞. De Beers was 10⅛; Rand Mines 3⅛. Bar silver was 20d. an ounce. Discount rate [illegible] per cent; [illegible] per cent.

AFRICA CROSSED BY ADVENTURERS IN 'GROCER'S VAN'

(Continued from Page 1)

Swahili Arab, who in the good old days had thriven on elephant poaching in northern Kenya. This remarkable, brave, discreet, amusing and wise man summed up the prospects of our future eloquently.

"Of a truth, we are strange brothers on a strange road in a very strange car. You are not sons of poverty; and yet the Greek grocer at Rejaf has a better car than this."

We chose the thirteenth of the month—March 13—for our start from Rejaf. Mohamed said good-by to the wife he had just bought for £4. He gave her £6 and a mass of good advice and then we set our faces west across the border and out into the Congo along the excellent going of the "route royale" which the Belgians have built from Nile to Congo along the old slave-trade road from central Africa.

Our first evening in the Congo we visited the Belgian Government farm where an experiment is being made to train the African elephant to domestic uses. Just when we arrived a tom-tom was being lustily thumped to summon a class of pupils to the evening meal after a day's cropping among the forest trees. First we heard, and then we saw the great beasts barging their way out through the branches—huge ungainly creatures with great flapping ears fluted like waterlilies, between which sat the mahouts. But I was due for still greater excitement. I was invited to ride one of them. The figure I cut was anything but that of Tomai of the elephants.

An African Soiree

We camped that night outside one of the Government rest houses which we were to find not only in the Congo but, at varying distances, all the way from Rejaf to the Niger. They were not luxurious. We never slept inside one, but they were shelters on the road. Mohamed was in his element when the time came to camp for the night. Even in apparently unpopulated wastes he never failed to be able to recruit labor—men to fetch water and hew wood, and women to prepare food for us. That night, to reward his assistants, Mohamed organized a soiree after we had had our meal. It was a gramophone soiree, and we gave our audience fox-

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Massachusetts

CAMBRIDGE (Continued)

CAMBRIDGE TRUST CO.
GENERAL BANKING & TRUST SERVICE
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENT
MASS. AVENUE AND HOLYOKE STREET
BRANCH
2078 MASS. AVENUE, NORTH CAMBRIDGE

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187 Condor Street, East Boston
Tel. East Boston 0345
Our Services Include Starch Work, Flat Work, Finished Family.
An Old Experienced Laundry

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DEDHAM CUSTOM LAUNDRY
Tel. DEDham 0108 121-131 East St.
WE AIM TO PLEASE
Work called for and delivered in
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Midway Furniture Warehouse
Between Fall River and New Bedford
Goods Delivered Anywhere
"Better Furniture for Less"

FITCHBURG

For Finest Groceries and Meats
bank on
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800 MAIN STREET

Our Candy Specials
Real Old-Fashioned Gum Drops 60c
Chocolate Covered Ginger 80c
Old-Fashioned Bitter Sweet Pepps 60c
Nut Jumble 60c
Chocolate Walnut Dates 60c
J. A. HILLS & SON
406 MAIN STREET Tel. 1050

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Massachusetts

FITCHBURG (Continued)

Worcester North Savings Institution
288-294 Main Street
A Regular Massachusetts Mutual Savings Bank
Dividends paid quarterly.

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Member Florist Telegraphic Delivery Association
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Goodyear Sales & Service
Tydol Gas Veedol Oil
GOODALE & WILSON
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13 Columbia St., Leominster

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KIDDER & DAVIS
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RITTER *for* FLOWERS
219 MAIN STREET

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Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Buttermilk and Fresh Eggs
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WHERE QUALITY COUNTS
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We are moving across the street to 350 Main Street, between Rich's and Goodwin's, into a new shop with new merchandise, new displays, everything new, modern and attractive.
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JEWELERS and STATIONERS
New Address 350 MAIN STREET

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S. M. NATHAN
The Hallmark Store 471 MAIN ST.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Massachusetts

FITCHBURG (Continued)

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Featuring the advance style and fashion
$16.75
Rich Crepes, Chiffons, Georgettes and Prints in Silhouette Models with shirrings, tucks, laces, beadings, draping, flares, and tiers. Season's latest colors. Sizes 16 to 46.
One of a kind styles

Exclusive Agents for Irving Drew's
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Sizes 2½ to 10—Widths AAA to EE
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Shampoo 75c—Marcel 75c
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The Big Department Store of the North Shore
"The Store of Service"
Twenty-Nine Departments Located on Five Floors

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John WILSON & Co.
Incorporated
Service Courtesy Satisfaction
Dress up for WINTER SPORTS
In this quality store can be found sport togs, such as: Skirts, Sweaters, Blouses, Jackets, Hosiery, Socks, Ski Pants, Knickers, Tams, Scarfs, Gloves and Mittens.
Carnival Days, Feb. 7, 8, 9

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Exclusive Fur Shop
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High Grade Lines of Men's and Women's Wear and Furnishings
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Groceries, Meat, Fish Vegetables and Fruit
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Choice Candy
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262 MAPLE STREET *Opp. Strand Theatre*

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Shoe Store and Repair Factor
Agent for the Arnold Glove Grip Shoes

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LEXINGTON

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All Men's, Boys' and Women's Apparel Marked Down 25%
Come in and Save Money
FRANK READY'S MEN'S SHOP

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Massachusetts

LEXINGTON (Continued)

Snow Shovels, Skis, Sleds, Skates, Ash Cans, Furnace Scoops
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Lexington Hardware and Supply Co.

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Now in stock—the long life tubes. Try them, the next time you need tubes.
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COATS Marked Down Drastically!
Better Furs—Better Materials Better Tailoring
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20% DISCOUNT
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A. E. O'HEIR & CO.
15 HURD STREET

WE SELL
CAMPBELL'S SOUPS
Also Friend's Beans, Malt Breakfast Food, Knox Gelatine, Swans Down Cake Flour, Grape-Nuts, Ralston, Rich's Cocoa, Shredded Wheat, Marshmallow Fluff, Postum, A-1 Sauce, Burnett's Vanilla, and other nationally advertised products.
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LIFE OF MARY BAKER EDDY
at
COSTELLO'S BOOK STORE
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COAL
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Tel. Bks. 7129—7128

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Whyte's Enterprise Laundry
83-87 Willow Street, Lynn, Mass.

MALDEN

After Inventory Sale
Saturday, February 1st
Closing out at extremely
LOW PRICES
Hundreds of Lots of Seasonable and Regular Merchandise
F. N. JOSLIN CO.
MALDEN SQUARE

William A. Sullivan
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Flowers for All Occasions
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SHOE *Walk-Over* SHOP
"Malden's Finest Shoe Store"
89 PLEASANT ST. Y. M. C. A. Bldg.

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Massachusetts

MALDEN (Continued)

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Ladies' Wearing Apparel
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Massachusetts

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Lewiston—P. W. Babcock, 71 Lisbon St.; George L. Rowe, 52 Ash St.; Edward J. Murphy Co., 2 Bates St; H. R. Aldea, 6 Lisbon St.; Horace Mayo, 23 Cottage St.
Portland—Chisholm Bros., Union Station News Stand; Brickett & Rand, 664 Congress St.; Donnell's News Stand, 137 Congress St.; Albert S. Marr's News Stand, 20 Custom House Wharf; Strand News Stand, Congress St.; Fessenden News Co., 497 Congress St.; J. W. Peterson & Co., 509 Congress St.
South Poland—Summit Spring Hotel News Stand.

MASSACHUSETTS

Amesbury—Allen's Book Shop.
Andover—H. A. Ewing, 54 Main St.
Arlington—The Saxony Shop, 210a Massachusetts Ave.
Auburndale—W. F. Hallock, 343 Auburn St.
Beverly Farms—F. W. Varney's Pharmacy.
Boston—
Hotel News Stands—Bellevue, Beacon St.; Copley-Plaza, Copley Sq.; Hemenway, Westland Ave.; Longwood Towers, Longwood Station; Puritan, Commonwealth Ave.; Ritz-Carlton, Arlington St.; Somerset, Commonwealth Ave.; Statler, Park Square; Vendome, Commonwealth Ave. and Dartmouth St.; Hotel Sheraton, 90 Bay State Road; Hotel Lincolnshire, Charles St.
Buckley's News Stands, Massachusetts Ave. and Boylston St., Norway St. and Massachusetts Ave., Falmouth and Massachusetts Ave.; Saunders News Stand, 44 State St.; Pappas Bros., 1100 Boylston St.; Belmarsh Drug Co., 1130 Boylston St.; Massachusetts Ave. Shoe Repairing Co., 140 Massachusetts Ave.; J. Kantellis, 222a Massachusetts Ave.; Kirka Bros., 169 Columbus Ave.; Vendome News Company, 261 Dartmouth St.; R. E. Ellis, 163 Dartmouth St.; Anthony Delfino, 11 Norway St.; S. J. Barron, 196 Huntington Ave.; F. M. Riley, 66 Anderson St.; M. Andeiman, 284 Tremont St.; Charles Frasca, 249 Washington St.; H. Rief, 283 Washington St.; H. S. Spiel, 88 Broad St.; C. Toumbras, 1728 Washington St.; Armstrong News Stand, Rowe's Wharf; Union News Stand No. 1, South Station; Union News Stand, Trinity Station; Armstrong News Stand, North Station; newsboy, entrance to South Station; Jasmine Candy Shop, 5 Kilmarnock St.; S. Astrofsky, front of Thompson's Spa, Washington St.; newsboy, 50 Congress St.; Back Bay News Co., 290 Huntington Ave.; John Kosh, Tremont Row and Hanover St.; John Farber, 40 Court St.; Union News Stand, Back Bay Railroad Station; newsboy at entrance to North Station; Norway Spa, 222a Mass. Ave.; Shoe Shine Parlor, 133 Mass. Ave.; Boylston Fruit Co., 905 Bolyston St.; Falmouth Spa, 55 Falmouth St.; Norway Fruit Co., 9½ Norway St.; H. Garrison, 58 Astor St.; Louis Kosonowitz, 37 St. Stephen St.; Fenway Spa, 84 Westland Ave.; Canis Bros., 58 Huntington Ave.; H. B. Franks, 148 Huntington Ave.; Dartmouth Spa, 607 Tremont St.; Pembroke Spa, 671 Tremont St.; Back Bay Spa, 350 Columbus Ave.; D. Gamaris, 354b Mass. Ave.; Y. W. C. A. News Stand, 410 Stuart St.; Derry's Stationery Store, 77 Charles St.; Commonwealth Spa, 1221 Commonwealth Ave., Allston; Ansel's News Stand, Huntington Ave. and Dartmouth St.; Grim News Co., 829 Beacon St.; Ginsberg News Service, Mt. Vernon and Joy Sts.
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News Stands in Subway and Elevated Stations — Massachusetts Ave., Stands Nos. 1 and 2; Copley Station; Boylston Station, Stand No. 1; Park St. Station, Stand No. 1; Scollay Sq. Station, Stands Nos. 1 and 2; Sullivan Square Station, Stands Nos. 2 and 3; Everett Station, Stands Nos. 1 and 2; North Station, Stand No. 1; Northampton Station; Dudley Station, Stands Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6 and 7; Egleston Sq. Station, Stand No. 2; Forest Hills Station, Essex Station; Summer St. Station, Stand No. 1; Milk St. Station; Old South Station; Winter St. Station, Stand No. 1; Boylston St. Station, Stand No. 2; Washington Station, Stands Nos. 1 and 2; Dewey Sq. Station, Stands Nos. 1 and 2; Andrew Sq. Station, Devonshire St. Station.
BROOKLINE
Reservoir News Co., 1646A Beacon St.; Coolidge Corner News Co., 252 Harvard St.; Allston News Co., 14 Franklin St.; Brighton News Co., Washington St.; Morey's Store, 1943 Beacon St.; W. D. Faine & Co., 256 Washington St.
Brighton—Brighton News Co., 381 Market St.
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CAMBRIDGE
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News Stands in Subway Stations—Central Sq. Station; Kendall Station; Harvard Sq. Station, Stands Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
Concord—James S. Maguire, News Dealer, B. & M. Station; Richardson's Drug Store.
Concord Junction—The Rexall Drug Store.
Cotuit—Handy's Variety Store.
Danvers—C. F. Newbegin.
Dedham—Wallace Acton, 5 Eastern Ave.
Dorchester—Archer Bros., Peabody Square; C. Davis, cor. Washington and Ashmont Sts.; Mr. Carra (fruit store), cor. Washington and Fenelon Sts.
Everett—E. B. Noyes Stationery Store, 434 Broadway.
Fall River—City News Co.; N. & K. Shop, Robeson St.; Samuel Smith, 105 No. Main St.; Mulvehy's News Stand, 1058 No. Main St.; Fall River News Co., 182 Second St.
Fitchburg—The New York Shoe Shine Parlor, 293 Main St.; The Hotel Raymond; Brooks Pharmacy, 497 Main St.
Florence—J. M. Bird Co.
Framingham—Bates & Holdsworth.
Greenfield—Greenfield Office Supply Co., 12 Federal St.
Haverhill—Prof. Bill's News Stand, Washington St.; Gardella's Fruit Store, Monument Sq.; John C. Nickas, 134½ Merrimack St.
Holyoke—Hotel Nonotuck; Leonard Woerner, 418 High St.; Fitzgerald Book & Art Co., 284 High St.
Lawrence—Chas. H. Morgan.
Lexington—Martin's Drug Store.
Lowell—Armstrong News Co., R. R. Station; W. H. I. Hayes, Central and Prescott Sts.; McCord's Store, 236 Merrimack St.; Breen's Confectionery Store, Westford St., corner Stevens.
Lynn—J. Peredio, 7 City Hall Square; Walter H. Harris, 224 Lewis St.; R. Lunder, Central Square.
Malden—Orpheum Fruit Store, 452 Main St.
Marlboro—Thompson's Stationery Store, 131 Main St.
Medford Hillside—Coldrick's News Stand, Boston Ave. and Winthrop St.
Melrose Highlands—Hill & Co., Inc., Franklin St.
Merrimac—Goodwin & Co.
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Newton—F. J. Perry, 285 Washington St.
Newton Center—B. Woodman & Son, 1241 Center St.
Newton Highlands—Willey's Drug Store.
Newtonville—Newtonville News Co., 258 Walnut St.; Tuttle's Drug Store, Walnut St.; Edmunds Drug Store, Walnut St.
West Newton—Newton News Co., 1278 Washington St.
Newburyport—Fowles' News Co., 17 State St.
New Bedford—New Bedford Hotel, 725 Pleasant St.; Union St. R. R. Waiting Room, Purchase and Williams Sts.; New Bedford News Co., 967 Purchase St.
North Abington—N. J. Sheehan.
Pittsfield—C. H. Hamm, 119 Elm St.; Wendell News Co., West St.
Plainville—Plainville News Depot.
Quincy—Sam's News Stand, Quincy Square; Quincy News Agency.
Reading—M. F. Charles, Main St.
Rockland—A. S. Peterson's Store.
Roxbury—Lisbner (fruit store), 532 Warren St.; Benj. de Young, 386 Blue Hill Ave.; Winthrop Store, 113 Warren St.; H. Levine, 496 Blue Hill Ave.
Salem—A. F. Goldsmith & Co., 34 Front St.; W. P. Radford Co., 163 Washington St.; R. S. Bauer, 216 Essex St.; Hawthorne Hotel News Stand, 18 Washington Sq.
Sharon—Howard Mackey.
Somerville—Fred R. Bolton, Teele Sq.; B. P. Sawyer, Highland Ave., cor. Central St.; H. B. Wentworth, Ball Sq.; Wilson's Drug Store, Central and Highland Aves.; R. S. Gardiner's, 231 Elm St.; A. L. Karstner's News Stand, 37 Walnut St.
Springfield—Kimball Hotel, 140 Chestnut St.; Spellman's News Stand, 3rd National Bank Bldg.; Roy M. Woodstock, 192 State St.; A. J. & F. W. Stagnaro, 564 State St.; Kokkinos Bros. & Co., 782 State St.; The Worthy Hotel, 189 Worthington St.; Union News Stand No. 2, Railroad Station; Day & Night Store, 1659 Main St.; Marshman's, 1620 Main St.; Nick's Candy Store, 823 Belmont Ave.; Chamberlain's, 281 Westfield St.; Mittinenague.
Southbridge—The E. F. Dakin Co.
Swampscott—Boynton's Store.
Taunton—Geo. A. Woods News Co., 22 Broadway.
Waban—R. J. Coulter, Beacon St.
Waltham—C. L. Lander's, 707 Moody St.; Waltham Spa, Main and Moody Sts.
Ware—Ye Gifte Shoppe.
West Auburn—Miss L. H. Warren.
Westfield—Oldrich Bazata's News Stand, 1 Main St.
Winthrop—At Totman & Ham's Stores, Winthrop Center, Winthrop Beach, Winthrop Highlands Station; also at S. M. Paterson's, Ingalls Station.
Woburn—Moore & Parker.
Worcester—F. A. Easton, Cor. Main and Pleasant Sts.; Union Station, Washington Sq.; Bancroft Hotel News Stand, Franklin St.; E. F. Stowe, 624½ Main St.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Berlin Falls—Owen F. Cole.
Claremont—Rand's News Depot.
Concord—Pleasant Street Pharmacy, 34 Pleasant St.; Rexall Store, 2 North Main St.; Charles E. Pike, Inc., 132 North Main St.; Hanson's Variety Store, Clinton and South Sts.; Capital Fruit Company; Armstrong News Stand, B. & M. R. R. Station; Gibson's Variety Store, 106 North Main St.
Croyton—F. H. Kemp.
Dover—Armstrong's News Stand, Railroad Station.
Hampton—Hampton News Stores.
Keene—Sally Wellman Bookstore.
Manchester—Armstrong News Co., Union Station; The News & Book Shop, 30 Hanover St.; Albert J. Marshall's Store, 24 South Main St., West Manchester; Frank A. James Store, 661 Chestnut St.
Portsmouth—Portsmouth News Agency, 25 Congress St.
Rochester—T. W. Osgood.
Wolfeboro—J. H. Irish & Co.

RHODE ISLAND

Barrington—C. N. Annis.
Newport—The Wm. P. Clarke Co., 264 Thames St.; Hotel Viking News Stand.
Pawtucket—Harry Sipperstein, Summer and North Union Sts.; Pawtucket Shoe Shine Parlor, 299 Main St.
Providence—The Union News Stand, Union Station; Rhode Island Hospital Trust Building News Stand; Geo. W. Blackburn, 298 Broad St.; Providence Shoe Shine Parlor, 2 Market Sq.; Gibson's News Stand, New Industrial Trust Bldg., 111 Westminster St.; Hartford Auto Supply Co., 533 Hartford Ave.; Brown's News Stand, 896 Broad St.; Holland's News Stand, 1359 Broad St.

VERMONT

Brandon—A. H. Sander's News Stand.
Brattleboro—The Brattleboro News Co., 19 Elliot St.
Burlington—Vermont Hotel.
Lyndonville—Saunder's.
Montpelier—Playhouse Candy Store, 95 State St.
Newport—Bigelow Pharmacy.
St. Johnsbury—The Peck Company.

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Massachusetts

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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(Continued)

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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DOVER
(Continued)

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have established themselves as decorative to the
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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: FLORA MACDONALD.

Where: Scotland.

When: Eighteenth century.

Why famous: A Jacobite heroine, beloved of all Scotsmen for the service she rendered the cause of gallant Prince Charles Edward after the battle of Culloden. She was born on one of the small islands of the outer Hebrides and remained there from choice with an older brother, even after her mother had remarried and gone away to live in Skye. Later Flora was welcomed into the family of Clanranald, with whom she lived for three years. Still later, the wife of Sir Alexander MacDonald of the Isles, having become interested in Flora, sent her to Edinburgh to a boarding school. As a young woman, she is said to have been charming: beautiful, intelligent and well-bred.

It was in the early summer of 1746 that Prince Charlie was in hiding among the Hebridean islands. The enemy was desperate in pursuit and the Prince intensely desirous of finding a ship which would convey him to France. But all the paths of escape were guarded. So it chanced that Flora Macdonald heard of his predicament from his companion, Captain O'Neill. The story is fascinating in detail, revealing the plan by which Flora obtained a pass to go to the mainland for three persons —herself, a man servant and an Irish spinning-maid called Betty Burke. The Prince, of course, was Betty Burke, disguised in garments which Flora carried with him in the miserable cave where he was concealed. They set out in a small boat, manned by six oarsmen and, in spite of giant winds and waves and torrents of rain, they did at last arrive in the harbor of Portree, Skye, whence the Prince made good his flight to safety abroad. According to one account, the scion of the royal house of Stuart never so much as thanked his bold deliverer; though he took farewell of her with the words: "For all that has happened, I hope, madam, we shall meet in St. James's yet."

It seems hard to reflect that Flora was betrayed by the boatmen, arrested and carried off to the Tower of London. However, after her release, she was the center of many admiring glances in London. She married Allen Macdonald, who took his bride to the New World, where he served under the British flag in the War of American Independence.

A Word a Day

Empirical

Among the physicians of ancient Greece, those who founded their practice on theory were called "methodists," and those who based their efforts solely on individual observation and experience were called "empirics" (those who held to the middle ground were known as "dogmatists"). The empirics despised all study, had nothing to do with the rules of procedure —the fruits of others' efforts—and, accordingly, were deservedly classified by their learned opponents as quacks.

Our adjective form, "empirical," is used to apply to that which pertains to, or is founded upon, individual experiment or experience; to that which depends alone upon experience or one's own observation of phenomena. The word is derived from the Greek ἐμπειρία (empeiria), "experience," from ἐμ (em)—for ἐν (en)—"in," and πεῖρα (peira), "a trial, attempt."

Em-pir'-i-cal is accented on the second syllable; sound *e* as in end, each *i* as in *it*, *c* as *k*, *a* as in account.

"The slothful student concerned himself only with empirical information."

Note: Webster's first choice to be accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material Appearing in Today's Issue.

How did Flora Macdonald assist Bonnie Prince Charlie to escape from his besiegers? — *One Minute Biography*	20
What are the signs of weakening in the Heimwehr organization in Austria? — *Editorial Page*	20
What would happen if Indian reservations were abolished?— *News Sections*	20
What kind of springs and mattresses are the most comfortable? — *Household Arts and Crafts*	20
What step is proposed toward perfecting the machinery of peace?—*Editorial Page*	20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: Automobile advertisement says "uncanny silence features the 1930 models." Still, we doubt that doorbell ringing will come back.

London Opinion: Traveling by train in some parts of Russia costs nothing. Judging by what we have read of Russian railways, it is probably worth it.

A Quotation for Today

HELP thyself and God will help thee.
—HERBERT

Odds and Ends

Telegraph Your Picture!

The transmission of photographs, drawings, documents and manuscripts by telegraph has been inaugurated between England and Germany, and this service will soon be available from any post office in England.

POPULAR READING

A newspaper survey recently conducted bore evidence to the conclusion that four readers out of five read the humorous material and cartoons.

Independence Hall

Independence Hall at Philadelphia was on several occasions used as a prison in Revolutionary times by the British troops, captured American officers being detained there.

Tasmania Uses Electricity

Tasmania leads the world in the per capita consumption of electrical power, although the main power development began only about 14 years ago. Canada comes next.

Poor Richard's Almanac

Beginning in 1732, Poor Richard's Almanac was published by Benjamin Franklin for 25 years, about 10,000 copies being sold annually.

Thrift

The savings bank deposits of the United States now total between $29,000,000,000 and $30,000,000,000.

The Children's Corner

Soap Bubbles

PETER would rather blow soap bubbles than eat cookies or strawberry ice cream sodas. He just wanted to blow soap bubbles all day long. He spent all his pennies for new pipes and especially sudsy soap. Then he'd take the big yellow bowl from the kitchen and fill it full

Peter Could Blow Bigger Bubbles Than Any Child on the Street.

of hot water and soap and begin to blow. The bubbles foamed in the bowl.

Peter could blow bigger bubbles than any child on the street. He blew them indoors and out. He blew big ones with little ones inside. He blew red and green and purple ones. He blew and he blew!

One night after Peter had blown bubbles all day, his mother, Mrs. Peter, said to him, "It's time for you to take your bath, Peter."

It seemed to Peter that the day hadn't been half long enough and that he hadn't blown half enough soap bubbles. It seemed to Peter that he could blow hours and hours more.

But he had to take a bath when Mrs. Peter asked him to. So he hopped into the tub, soap bubble pipe and all. And he began to blow bubbles there in the tub. He blew with that pipe and blew and blew until the tub was full. Then it overflowed and the bubbles began to drop on the floor.

Still Peter blew—and more and more and more. The bubbles began to creep up the walls. Some of them burst, to be sure, but for every one that burst he blew two new ones. After he'd been in the tub 10 minutes he'd blown 507 bubbles, which is very good for a little boy eight years old.

After the 10 minutes he went right on blowing and the bubbles rose up to his chin. Peter was quite excited. He went on. They tickled his nose. He sneezed and burst 21 of the best bubbles.

"Oh, my!" said Peter and he stood up in the tub.

After half an hour Mrs. Peter came to the door. It was all very still inside.

"Peter," she called. "Peter!"

No answer.

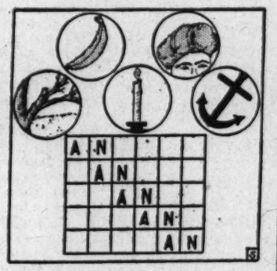
So she opened the door. The bathroom was filled with soap bubbles! And there way in the middle, sat Peter, grinning.

"Don't break them please, Mother," he begged.

Mrs. Peter laughed and Mr. Peter came and laughed. Peter looked so funny sitting there buried in soap bubbles.

But one by one the bubbles burst. Pop! Pop! Pop! Presently there were only a few left sliding on the floor. Mr. Peter went in and lifted Peter out of the tub—Peter with his soapy grin and his bubble pipe.

'An' Puzzle



Using the Illustrations as a Guide, Fill in the Blank Spaces With the Names of the Objects.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to European Rivers Puzzle:

Rhine, Rhone, Oder, Elbe, Po, Lek, Saar, Seine, Thames, Bug.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

This morning I was trying to tell Sponge what a smart Boss I have and she meowed and said: "Why" What has he done now?
And I wiggled my tail and told her how he had made his big red balloon bark almost like a dog~
"Oh don't be silly," she purred- "How could he make a balloon do a thing like that?"
"Well," I said, it looks simple enough- All he seems to do is rub his thumbs over it and out comes a loud 'woof' woof' sound~
"All right" she said, "I'll believe you this time, but I hope you don't come around tomorrow and try to tell me he's made it purr like a kitten!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Radio Hero

(From the New York Evening Telegram)

New York

A MOMENT before King George was to open the naval conference at London a member of the control staff of the Columbia Broadcasting Company tripped over and broke the wires of a generator that energizes the entire network over which the conference was to be broadcast.

Harold Vivian, chief control operator, grasped the wires together in his hands to restore the circuit. Leakage of current through his body to the floor shook his arms with spasms. He held on for 20 minutes, despite all, until new wires could be connected.

Through his hands passed the current which enabled listeners-in on 59 radio stations to hear the international program.

Brotherly Love

THOSE of you who by your contributions have made the Sundial what it is can modestly make your bow as Miss D. S. of Chicago writes: "How inspiring the Sundial is; and what a glow one has for the rest of the day, having read it!" Then, translating her gratitude into action, she incloses a contribution of her own regarding the kindness shown by the proprietor of one of Chicago's outlying hotels which caters to stage people. This man was always happy to extend credit—and always with a word of encouragement—in those trying periods between engagements; and one elderly actor lived at the hotel 15 years without once receiving a bill for room and board.

Nancy and Dorothy

MISS S. A. E. of Middletown, N. Y., tells of a woman who had two attractive pieces of china which she desired to present to two small neighbor girls. Little Nancy was called in first and urged to take her choice and then give the other piece to her playmate. After gazing with delight at the beautiful pieces, the child thought a moment and then reminded the woman that her little friend had not been able to be out much lately, and requested that Dorothy be given first choice. This was arranged, and it is pleasant to add that the unselfishness was not unrewarded, for the piece left for Nancy was the very one she wanted.

In Lighter Vein

Too Many of Them

"Why did you give up the study of law?"

"I found that I could not read the statutes as fast as they are being passed!"

En Rolig Half Timma, Gothenburg

The conductor of the band becomes a traffic policeman.

Amalgamated Advertisers

In this day of mergers it won't be long before a lot of advertisers combine and give us an "ad" like this:

When you are called upon to speak, do you blush and stammer and feel like sinking through the floor? Learn electricity or plumbing and you won't be called upon to make speeches. Double your income in six months. Treble it. What do we care? And wear one of our suits while doing it.

Write the words to a song and send them in to us, and we will show you how you can make 10 shillings an hour introducing our new patented tin opener.

Amalgamated Advertisers Assn.—*Yale Record.*

First-Hand Evidence

"I am a son of the soil!" shouted the grimy park orator.

"Yes, and I'm sorry for you," exclaimed one of the audience, "for I see you have your father on your hands."—*Manchester Evening News.*

Within His Means

"Ten cents for that coat hanger? Too much! Haven't you something cheaper?"

"How about a nail, sir?"—*Boston Young Men's News.*

Identified

Small Boy (weeping): "Have you seen a lady without a little boy?"

Pedestrian: "No. Why?"

"I'm the little boy!"

Their Position

Tourist: "About what is the population of this place?"

Native: "The depot!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The Next Step at London—A Treaty of Consultation

IT IS already apparent, from the proceedings at London, that still another step must be taken in perfecting the machinery of peace before the naval powers will be willing to fulfill the great reduction of armaments on which the whole world has set its hopes. This essential step concerns that illusive thing called security. It is a step toward which the United States can undoubtedly make an important contribution.

At the outset it should be recognized that far-reaching progress toward world security has been already made. Surely the existence of the League of Nations, the signature of the Locarno Treaty, the world-wide adoption of the Pact of Paris, and the acceptance by forty-two nations of the compulsory arbitration clause of the World Court have profoundly stabilized international peace. These developments have inevitably improved the security of all nations, and in the eyes of many statesmen are sufficient to justify a substantial reduction of naval arms at London.

But there are nations, particularly France and Italy, mindful of the seeds of unrest still deeply implanted in continental politics, which are desirous of further guarantee against aggression. Their position needs to be appreciated. It is easy for the United States and Great Britain, agreeing between themselves that they shall have the strongest navies in the world, to appeal to the other powers to accept a limitation on a lower scale. The sincerity and peaceful intentions of Great Britain and the United States are not seriously questioned. The far-flung colonies of the one, and the far-flung coast line and commerce of the other, justify their larger naval establishments; yet the fact remains that the smaller powers are called upon to accept an inferior position, and it is natural that they should desire assurance that the larger nations will take every possible step to preserve the peace.

Is there not, then, one further practical step which can be taken at this time to improve the machinery of peace and to facilitate the reduction and limitation of armaments at London? We are inclined to think that there is—a step, indeed, which American public opinion would most certainly be glad to support. That step would take the form of an agreement among the five powers represented at London to confer with each other in the event of threatened war, specifically, in the event of threatened violation of the Pact of Paris.

Such an agreement would be a valuable addition to the peace mechanism which is today serving the security of the world. It has already been touched upon in the discussions at London, and when properly presented it has not evoked objections from a single quarter. As members of the League of Nations, Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy are in a way committed to such a procedure. It remains only for the United States formally to add its great weight to this highly useful method of consultation.

As a matter of fact, consultation in the event of threatened war is no new policy for the American Government. There are at least two significant precedents. One is the four-power Pacific treaty, in which the United States joined with Great Britain, France and Japan in agreeing that if a controversy should arise out of any Pacific question which could not be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy they should hold a conference "to which the whole subject will be referred for consultation and adjustment." Again, when the Russo-Chinese dispute in Manchuria threatened open hostilities, Secretary Stimson conferred by cable with the principal world powers and then called upon the fifty-three cosignatories of the Pact of Paris to mobilize world opinion against the impending conflict.

Consultation is surely the very minimum of co-operation which modern nations can take in behalf of peace. It has not the faintest suggestion of sanctions; it commits no government to a policy. At best it will simply illuminate the facts of the controversy and provide one additional opportunity for the interested powers to compose their differences. Treaty or no treaty, the United States will be one of the first to pursue this minimum policy in the interests of peace. All nations are today utilizing this method of consultation. This is already the practice of the United States. It will be helpful, however, to crystallize this practice into a definite agreement. It will increase the sense of security of the lesser powers. It will facilitate naval reduction at London.

Pisa's Peculiar Penchant

NEWS dispatches of late indicate that the Leaning Tower of Pisa has been leaning a little too much or a little too long. It is beginning to show a disposition to lie down. Very naturally, Pisa does not want its celebrated tilting tower to spread itself over the adjoining landscape. Neither does it care to have it straighten up. As far as Pisa is concerned, it would rather have its enterprising tower retain the exact degree of its present unorthodox but eminently successful bias.

It is reported that the best engineers in Italy have been called into conference to find ways and means to make the tower secure in its present penchant position. For generations school children have observed with wonder in their geography books the pictures of Pisa's peculiar peregrination from the perpendicular. Its startling inclination, no doubt somewhat exaggerated by artists, has ever been a source of interest. And so it is hoped, not only for Pisa itself and tourists in general, but also for the illustrations in the geography books, that Pisa's pride will continue for many generations to stand as a conspicuous example of the advantages of following an original bent.

Repeal and Lawlessness

THE hearing at the State House, participated in or witnessed by a thousand or more interested citizens, and dealing with the proposed repeal of one section of the liquor law of Massachusetts, is but the preliminary skirmish in a grand battle. The purpose of those who seek the repeal is simply to emphasize antagonism to the policy of prohibition as a whole. They thoroughly understand that the action they are asking of the Legislature would not make legal the sale of liquor in Massachusetts. It would not even repeal the state law which makes such sale illegal. It would only repeal that portion of the law which prohibits manufacture, importation, or transport of intoxicating liquors. By this action enforcement by state authorities would be discouraged; but, above all, the forces of liquor would be able to point triumphantly to Massachusetts as having formally enrolled itself among the wet states.

Those who are supporting this action, either by immediate appeal to the Legislature or by pressing the proposed referendum to be held next November, are without exception recognized wets. They are eagerly supporting this agitation in the expectation that it will add to the national clamor against the prohibition policy as a whole. But it is interesting to note that while the opposition to the repeal is supported by drys as a body, it also has the support of a large number of opponents of prohibition as a governmental policy. These wet opponents of a wet campaign place the maintenance of law within the Commonwealth above the mere gratification of personal appetite, and above even the insistence upon individual liberty to perform an act which is socially harmful. They believe that the repeal would add to that lawlessness which the President's commission is now investigating in all sections of the country. These citizens united in signing and presenting to the Legal Affairs Committee their reasons for opposing the repeal of that portion of the state enforcement act in the following statement:

1. Practically everyone admits that the liquor traffic must be controlled by law. Even the opponents of prohibition generally insist that they do not want the saloon back again. The only question is, What kind of control shall we have?

2. It is now proposed to repeal that section of the statutes of the Commonwealth which prohibits the manufacture and transportation of intoxicating liquor. Such repeal would not touch the existing Massachusetts statutes prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor.

3. After such repeal, anyone could manufacture and transport intoxicating liquor in commercial quantities without interference by state officers. Such officers, seeing liquor moving freely without having authority to interfere, would at once lose zeal to enforce the law forbidding sale. The supply of bootleg liquor would be greatly increased, its price lowered, and far more of it would be sold.

4. The seller of intoxicating liquor would still be flouting the state law, as well as the federal law. The effect of this repeal would be to make it easier for him to procure liquor and to break the law. It would therefore increase rather than decrease the flouting of law, which those opposed to prohibition declare is undermining the foundations of our social structure.

5. It would also encourage and increase the use of liquor by those in all classes of society to whom the habit of drinking is not a mere pleasant convivial custom but an overpowering vice, bringing ruin upon its victims.

6. It would increase drunken driving of automobiles and make our highways more dangerous.

7. It would reduce the efficiency of our industries at a time when they are suffering from keen competition from the South and the West.

8. Massachusetts cannot hope to secure a repeal of the Volstead Act or of the Eighteenth Amendment by encouraging the illegal sale of liquor within its own borders. The increased lawlessness and misfortune which would result would properly be charged by the dry states to intentional laxity of enforcement and not to inherent defects in the law.

This protest was signed by a large group of men of eminence in the community and in its presentation to the legislative committee the fact was emphasized that the signers were nearly equally divided between friends and foes of the Volstead Law. Their attitude is that, irrespective of the merits of prohibition as a system, the repeal of this law would stimulate lawlessness, make the task of officers of the law vastly more difficult, and place Massachusetts on the side of nullification, rather than of enforcement of the law of the land.

City Managership à la Cleveland

THE entire managerial system of city government, far from being undermined by the recent election of a new manager in Cleveland, is only entering a second phase which will be hardly less significant in shaping the actual character of managerial-type city governments than was the writing of their charters. The coming phase, not only in Cleveland but also in several other cities such as Kansas City, Mo., Fall River, Mass., and Grand Rapids, Mich., will determine to what extent the aims of the charter writers will be attained when control has passed into the hands of party politics.

One of these aims, second to the centering of responsibility and authority, was segregation of local from national politics for emphasis on matters of municipal administration rather than party names in municipal elections. But where there is governmental machinery to be run, some political organization will run it. Government itself is political organization. The questions uppermost in city management are what kind of an organization will run the municipal government, how far will it be able to bend the managerial system to its own ends, and what effect will the effort and responsibility have on the organization.

Adoption of a managerial charter is usually brought about by an active nonpartisan civic group, in itself a kind of political organization. How long such a group can shape the course of city affairs is always a question. If citizens become apathetic, or if this originating group proves injudicious, voting tends to fall back into traditional lines, and old party organizations come into authority.

But the mechanism of which they take control is different from that which they were accustomed to run. A new precedent usually has been set, in the selection of city employees for their ability to do the job opposite their names on the pay roll rather than for aptitude in rounding up votes for this or that ward boss. The centering of responsibility also has tended to bring municipal questions into such relief that party names no longer quite suffice for campaign arguments.

Thus the old-line political organization finds itself under a plainer obligation than before to provide capable administration. In Daniel E. Morgan the predominantly Republican City Council has given to Cleveland a city manager whom a number of leading sponsors of the managerial charter have approved for his integrity and capacity. That the council has decided to change managers does not imply that the managerial system is being junked. There still will be time and opportunity to work out means of elevating municipal government into an independent estate.

Peasants Quit the Heimwehr

DEFINITE signs of an improvement in the political situation in Austria begin to appear. The Socialists are on better terms with the Government. Constitutional changes have found parliamentary approval. And the Heimwehr, because of the defection of its peasant group, is losing its force in politics. Ever since its organization the Heimwehr, the power behind the Christian Socialists, has assumed a menacing rôle, and has caused an uneasy feeling beyond the borders of the "island state" by its clashes with the Social Democrats. As the big frog in a little puddle, the Heimwehr has exerted a major influence in Austria.

The peasants, who constituted much of the support of the Heimwehr in the country, contributed men, equipment and funds to the movement. But because of differences with the leaders of the Heimwehr, they have decided to form their own organization and to cut adrift from the main body. Among political observers this will be read as the beginning of the end of the Heimwehr. And no one who has the peace of Europe at heart will regret the signs of weakening.

Private military organizations, no matter how sincere their object, have been a drag upon the wheels of progress in Austria for years, and although the Republic's capacity for recovery is prodigious, it has not had a fair chance to utilize its ability to the full. An end to such organizations is then essential if a speedy return to normal conditions is to be achieved. An important step toward that end appears to have been taken by the action of the peasant group in severing its ties with the Heimwehr.

Trade Takes to Color

DRAB trade that once knew only black figures and abhorred red on the ledger has gone colorful. To be sure, the way was led by the modiste and milliner, who started down this gay path of color years ago when milady pre-empted from mere man the bright colors of dress for her own adornment and fashion decreed for him somber black on formal occasions, perhaps as a contrast to enhance her glory.

Other tradesmen perceived the beauty of brightness, and the painter introduced more color for houses, barns and automobiles. For a time the innovation proceeded cautiously and decorously; but today houses have blossomed forth in every color of the rainbow, and more. Even roofs have succumbed, and the manufacturer of roofing has dipped his shingles into pigments of every hue. Florida and California led the way with coverings as gaudy as a Paisley shawl. Quickly fancy spread until now moss green, coral red, soft gray, bright yellow, royal purples and rich browns splotch the view of the aviator.

Since the roofer has turned a color artist the baker is not to be outdone, for his latest offering is bread, as well as cake, in any color to match the occasion. To make the culinary ensemble more complete, sugar blocks now come in tasty orange, appetizing green, palatable pink, delicious yellow, as well as plebeian white and brown. Caught in the irresistible enthusiasm, the milkman is now tinting his bottles to indicate the grades of his lacteals.

If not satisfied with viands in variegated colors, the diner may also enjoy a vast variety of tonal combinations, for all of the primary colors and their myriad shades, tints and admixtures may be "played" by the clavilux, that "color organ" which blends the qualities of light and color, now rising and falling in soft gradation, now marshaling in full impressive splendor, now fading quite away. Truly, the glory that was once of the rainbow, the garden and the sunset is threatened by trade.

Editorial Notes

Now that Mexico has decreed that all civil employees must labor without pay on the last day of all months having thirty-one days, the proceeds to go into the coffers of the National Revolutionary Party, a wave of popularity there for the proposed thirteen-month calendar, in which there would be no months with that number of days, would seem a certainty.

Prohibition is now ten years old "and not yet weaned from the bottle," say some of its foes—but they are just the ones who are doing their best to keep the bottle in use, despite prohibition's natural aversion to it from the very beginning.

At the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C., is an exhibit of various types of warships, in miniature. There is now basis for hope that the time will come when this display will actually be solely of historical value and interest.

Those 1000 ancient Greek gold cups unearthed in Smyrna make one ask if their owners were not perhaps ahead of their times and, having no further use for their cups, buried them.

Touring Again With Archibald

Rain, More Rain, a Goose and Coblenz

VIII

"EAU DE COLOGNE," said Archibald, musingly, as we gazed out at the Cathedral Square from the windows of our hotel on the morning after our arrival. The rain still fell with dogged persistence, the pavements glistened and the gutters were unbridged rivulets hurrying to their ultimate union with the Rhine. "This will be an excellent day to see the interior sights of Cologne," said Archibald.

"Interior?" I queried.

"Yes," he answered. "Suppose someone should ask you when you get back to London whether you have seen the famous stucco ceiling in the Rathhaus by—er—Melchoir Reidt, you would have to admit—"

"Who was Melchoir Reidt?"

"The Johnny who painted the stuccos, of course!" cried Archibald, impatiently.

"Archibald," I said, "you've been delving into Baedeker's guidebook. I wondered why your bedside lamp was on so late last night."

"Be that as it may," said Archibald, "I shall not lose this opportunity of—er—seeing things."

"While the seeing is good," I supplemented. "Well, I should like to accompany you, but personally I want to see something of Cologne's shops."

* * *

Donning my raincoat, I sallied forth into what Archibald had called the "Eau de Cologne." It was the wettest kind of Eau that came down in Cologne that morning, one of those direct downpours that meant business, and for a while I rather regretted my decision not to accompany Archibald on his interior sight-seeing. Then I came into the narrow Hochstrasse, a street lined with the most fascinating shops of every description.

I have never been much of a shop-window gazer, but the variety in these window displays compelled my interest. It was about 11 o'clock when the rain ceased and the sun appeared. The throngs in the Hochstrasse increased, and suddenly, to my surprise, I came upon Archibald staring in at the window of an antique shop.

"Wie gehts, mein freund!" I cried, tapping him on the shoulder, "Wot abart that fricasseed staircase?" Archibald started, turned, dropped his monocle and looked a trifle embarrassed.

"As a matter of fact, old chap," he said, "I was reading in Baedeker about the celebrated Hochstrasse, and as the rain ceased I thought I would defer my visit to the museum, and—er—here I am in this very interesting thoroughfare, if you follow me."

The rain came back in the afternoon, but, strangely enough, Archibald made no further reference to interior sight-seeing. In fact, we donned our raincoats, crossed the great bridge over the Rhine, and wandered along the other side to get that famous picture post-card view of Cologne clustered at the base of its mighty cathedral. Then our footsteps gravitated to the Hochstrasse and its shops again.

* * *

The skies were still dripping when we arose next morning, and after breakfast we debated as to our next move. Stop in Cologne until the rain ceased, or go on, was the question. We finally decided to defy the rain and go on. In a measure, we gave "Jerry" her head, and she took us down to the Rhine, turned sharply to the right and followed the road that ran close to the river.

"I believe she's on her way to Coblenz," said Archibald.

"Well, let's go with her," I said.

Archibald did not reply for a moment. He halted the car and gazed at a Rhine steamer moored at a landing stage a little distance away. A stream of passengers were going aboard.

"I've journeyed on the Thames and the Seine, but I've never been on the Rhine. Do you know, old chap, if I thought you could pilot 'Jerry' to Coblenz, I'd hop on that steamer and join you later."

"Go to it!" I said, "of course I can manage 'Jerry.'"

"Are you sure you know which is her brake and which is her accelerator?"

"Absolutely. Why, I could drive her with my eyes shut!"

"Don't you dare to try it!" spluttered Archibald. Just then the steamer whistle sounded. Archibald hesitated, then suddenly made up his mind, grabbed his raincoat, and sprang from the car. "I'll chance it! Wait for me at the steamer landing at Coblenz, and remember to drive on the right—er—left—er—no! right! Understand? Right!" His last words came from a distance, for he was sprinting toward the boat as he uttered them.

Shifting to the driving seat, I released the brake and started. It was a jerking start that nearly threw me against the wind screen. I had no idea that the action of 'Jerry's' accelerator was so delicately adjusted. I was glad Archibald was not there to witness it. In a few minutes, however, I had control, and the car was responding more or less cheerfully to her new master. I have been told since by others that the scenery along the Rhine between Cologne and Coblenz is very picturesque, but I cannot vouch for it personally. My attention was occupied with other things besides scenery.

Scarcely had Cologne faded away in the background, when one of the largest lorries I have ever seen bore down upon me with a roar. I shifted to the right as far as possible, but the passing of the lorry left a large dent in "Jerry's" left front wing. I do not think the lorry driver knew what he had done, for he went on without stopping.

* * *

A few miles farther on, in a frantic endeavor to avoid running over a goose that waddled unconcernedly across the road, I buckled "Jerry's" right back wing against a cart loaded with stone. The cart was not injured and the goose was unharmed, but the carter criticized my driving in excited language, some of which I unfortunately understood, and the goose hissed at me—which I considered very ungrateful.

It is some fifty miles from Cologne to Coblenz, and the thought of meeting Archibald with those two damaged wings precluded any enjoyment of the scenery which, however, could not have been very picturesque that day with the rain pouring down and a mist hovering over the Rhine. Several miles beyond Bonn, road repairs compelled a detour of some distance along a muddy road, where streams of lorries managed to spatter "Jerry" from bonnet to luggage grid with a gluey slime that clung tenaciously despite the rain, and to add to my discomfort, a lurch of the car sent one of the suit cases, piled in the interior, against a window, shattering the glass.

For the next twenty miles nothing in particular happened, except that a tire went flat, and I had to get out in the rain and change wheels. It was a slimy job, as my hands, features, raincoat and hat freely testified when I climbed wearily into my seat again. The rain ceased and the sun shone warmly as Coblenz hove in sight, but I was not cheered. I was thinking of my meeting with Archibald, and decided to seek a garage and have "Jerry" put in as presentable a condition as possible before he arrived. The principal hotels in Coblenz are on the water front where the steamers land, and I made for this part.

* * *

My advent here partook of the sensational, for just opposite the largest hotel, a front tire burst with the noise of a rifle shot, and the car skidded to the curb and mounted it before I could apply the brake. People shrieked and scurried, then gathered around as I stumbled stiffly from the car and—came face to face with Archibald.

"Hello! Hello!" I cried, forcing a feeble laugh, "When did you get here?"

"Five hours ago," replied Archibald sternly.

"But—but—" I stammered.

"That boat went to Düsseldorf, not Coblenz," said Archibald, "and as there was no other boat until three o'clock, I decided to come by train. And I've waited five hours for you."

"Fancy that! Five hours!" I said.

"Where have you been? And where did you get that car? And what's become of 'Jerry'?"

"'Jerry'? Why, this is 'Jerry,'—er—a trifle muddy, but it's been raining, you know. Don't you recognize her?"

Archibald adjusted his monocle, gazed and gasped.

* * * * * * * * * *

The above stars represent a passage of time, several hours, in fact, at the end of which time behold Archibald and me seated upon our balcony watching in dreamy content the boats going up and down the Rhine and the famous Bridge of Boats swinging open to allow the traffic to pass, then closing again. The tale of my adventures on the road to Coblenz has been told, an excellent dinner has been consumed, and "Jerry" is undergoing repairs and beautifying treatment in the hotel garage. The setting sun gilds the castle fortress on Ehrenbreitstein across the river, and all is peace. Archibald laughs softly.

"What's the joke?" I ask, yawning.

"Oh, nothing, I was just thinking about that goose you told me about."

"Yes, she actually turned and hissed at me. Cheeky, wasn't she?"

"Cheeky, but—er—discerning, perhaps," said Archibald. Then he chortled softly again.

B. F.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

The Tune of "Onward Christian Soldiers"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With regard to the letter signed A. T. W., South Pasadena, Calif., and published in the Monitor of December 26, James T. Lightwood, referred to therein, is correct in stating that the tune of "Onward Christian Soldiers" was composed by Sir Arthur Sullivan while staying at Hanford, in Dorsetshire, Eng.

While it is possible that S. Baring-Gould may have found in the Band of Hope the inspiration for the words of the famous hymn, the tune was dedicated to my mother whose name—Gertrude—it bears, and it was sung for the first time in the private chapel attached to our home.

On the previous day the household and we children were carefully rehearsed by the composer, so that the hymn should be properly rendered on the Sunday. It was furthermore decided that the children—that is to say, my brother, my two sisters and I—should sing one verse entirely by themselves. The choice being left to us, we selected the stanza beginning "Like a mighty army. . . ."

When Sir Arthur, seated at the harmonium, heard the piping little voices (the eldest of us was but ten years old) singing these militant words, his sense of humor overcame the gravity of the occasion, and I distinctly heard him laugh behind the curtain which hid him from the view of the little congregation, consisting only of the members of our own household.

This was one of many occasions in which our friend, Sir Arthur Sullivan, was a guest at Hanford, the home of our forbears for over 700 years.

I trust that this first-hand information regarding the hymn tune may be of interest to your correspondent and your readers.

VERE KER SEYMER.

London, Eng.

Really Cleaning Up the Movies

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorial in the Monitor of December 23, "When Will the Producers Really Clean Up the Movies?" appealed to me so strongly that I am prompted to add my views to this vital question.

A period is rapidly approaching when a radical stand on the question as to what is permissible to present on the stage and on the screen will be demanded.

It is no longer a question of the personal opinion, or even of the inalienable rights of an author or of a producer. It is the welfare of people as a whole, and especially the welfare of the children, that is at stake and that now demands a drastic remedy.

The dramatic exposition of the negative side of existence in a predominant [illegible] of productions—regardless of their embellishment with scenes of rare beauty and technical skill—has grown to such unparalleled proportions that many prominent civic workers have repeatedly and emphatically declared that this evil is responsible for a large percentage of lawlessness and youthful delinquency.

Added to this indictment of the movies, there is also a most deplorable tendency on the part of the scenario interests to exploit an originally fine piece of literature by subjecting it to what might be styled a vulgarizing process.

Seldom do we witness the attempt to delineate any nobility of character in the movies, expressed in acts of unselfishness and virtue rising above temptation. There is plenty of mawkish sentimentality, to be sure, with the usual unconvincing last-moment reformations; but very few constructive plots that interpret higher motives.

With enormous resources and a constantly growing monopolistic tendency, the scenario interests are becoming daily more impatient of any moral restraints in the character of their presentations.

The need for a drastic reform measure once and for all becomes daily more imperative.

Cambridge, Mass. JAMES W. LEE.

Where Does Government Alcohol Go?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have hoped, with many others, that President Hoover would do something drastic in the method of government handling and control of alcohol, wines, etc., which are required for medicinal, mechanical and sacerdotal uses.

The way alcohol (denatured) has been and is being issued is highly farcical and calculated to induce and encourage bootlegging because of the low price and the fact that many of the denaturing materials or ingredients are easily cooked out.

It is high time that straightforward methods be inaugurated by the highest officials at the fountainhead of bootleggers' supply—the government warehouses.

Surely such a system as the present, in which the Government absolutely loses all control of the alcohol the instant it leaves the warehouse, should be changed. There should be no question of just what is the use to which alcohol supplied by the Government under the Eighteenth Amendment is put.

According to a report issued by J. M. Doran, Prohibition Commissioner, "400 plants seized by officers were 'cooking plants' operating on alcohol which had been denatured," presumably all of which came from government warehouses.

Lincoln, Neb. CHARLES E. LEIFERT.

"Art, Architecture and the State"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorial in the Monitor of January 7, entitled "Art, Architecture and the State," raises two questions: First, as to whether Wren's designs for the new Cathedral of St. Paul's were produced in competition; and, secondly, hinging on it, as to the manner in which the meanings of words change.

Speaking from memory, I believe Wren's designs were considered "more aweful and artifi ial" than those of his competitors. Hence there were competitors, and the words solemn and artistic would have been more appropriate according to modern ideas. I believe, too, that, even after Wren's designs were accepted, they were cut down largely from motives of economy, as may be seen by reference to the original plans now in the library of the cathedral, where I saw them some fifty years ago.

Swift Current, Sask., Can. F. W. GAMMAN.